The Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. VIII. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1880. NO. 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such election, and to make known in such notice what officers are to be elected. Therefore, I, SAMUEL L. ELY, High Sheriff of the county of Bucks, do make known by this Proclamation to the Electors of said county, that an election will be held on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER SECOND, 1880,

it being the first Tuesday after the first Monday of said month, in the several Districts of Bucks county, when the following officers are to be voted for by ballot by the freemen of the county of Bucks, viz:

TWENTY-NINE persons for ELECTORS of President and Vice President of the United States, for the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE person for JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE person for AUDITOR GENERAL of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

FOUR persons to represent the county of Bucks in the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE person for COUNTY TREASURER of the county of Bucks.

ONE person for CORONER of the county of Bucks.

ONE person for COUNTY SURVEYOR of the county of Bucks.

ONE person for DIRECTOR OF THE POOR of the county of Bucks.

The freemen of the townships of Bristol, Bensalem, Pedminster, Buckingham, Doylestown, Falls, Hilltown, Lower Makefield, Upper Makefield, Middletown, New Britain, Newtown, Northampton, Plumstead, Southampton, Solebury, Warrington, Warminster, Warwick and Wrightstown, and the boroughs of Bristol, Doylestown, Hulmeville, Langhorne Morrisville, Newtown and New Hope, will also vote for

ONE person to represent the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the aforesaid townships and boroughs and the county of Montgomery, in the CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The freemen of the townships of Durham, Milford, Springfield, Richland, Rockhill, Haycock, Nockamixon and Tinicum, and the boroughs of Quakertown, Sellersville and Perkasie, will also vote for

ONE person to represent the Tenth Congressional District, composed of the aforesaid townships and boroughs and the counties of Northampton and Lehigh, in the CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The elections in the several election districts of Bucks county will be held at the following places, viz.

District No. 1. The freemen of the borough of Newtown are to hold their election at the Council Chamber, in said borough.

No. 2. The freemen of the township of Richland are to hold their election at the house now occupied by William F. Smith, in said township.

No. 3. The freemen of the township of Nockamixon are to hold their election at the house now occupied by William Rute, in said township.

No. 4. The freemen of the township of Buckingham are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Peter L. Righter, in said township.

No. 5. The freemen of the borough of Bristol are to hold their election at the following places in said borough:

Ward 1. At the Town Hall in said ward.

Ward 2. At the brick store-house of Henry A. Bailey, situated on Dorrance street, in said ward.

Ward 3. At the house belonging to J. Wilson Closson, adjacent to his hotel property, on Bath street, in said ward.

No. 6. The freemen of the township of Rockhill are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Thomas Kirby, in said township.

No. 7. The freemen of the township of Solebury are to hold their election at the Solebury Hall, Center Hill, in said township.

No. 8. The freemen of the township of Bensalem are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Frank Harvey, in said township.

No. 9. The freemen of the township of Springfield are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Frank Allam, in said township.

No. 10. The freemen of the township of Falls are to hold their election at the house now occupied by John S. Maple, at Tyburn, in said township.

No. 11. The freemen in the township of Warwick are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Daniel Morgan, in said township.

No. 12. The freemen of the township of Lower Makefield are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Jonathan Shoemaker, in said township.

No. 13. The freemen of the township of Haycock are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Lewis Ahlum, Strawntown, in said township.

No. 14. The freemen of the township of Northampton are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Joseph Willard, in said township.

No. 15. The freemen of the township of Wrightstown are to hold their election at the Anchor Tavern now occupied by Mary Ann Morrison, in said township.

No. 16. The freemen of the township of Upper Makefield are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Frank Harvey, in said township.

No. 17. The freemen of the township of Southampton are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Benjamin E. Worthington, in said township.

No. 18. The freemen of the township of Middletown are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Joseph K. Harding, in the borough of Langhorne.

No. 19. The freemen of the township of Hilltown are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Henry Mahr, in said township.

No. 20. The freemen of the township of Plumstead are to hold their election at the house now occupied by John Price, in said township.

No. 21. The freemen of the township of New Britain are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Jacob Snyder, in said township.

No. 22. The freemen of the township of Bedminster are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Edward Miller, in said township.

No. 23. The freemen of the township of Durham are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Edward Rink, in said township.

No. 24. The freemen of the township of Tinicum are to hold their election at the house now occupied by George R. Bailey, in said township.

No. 25. The freemen of the borough of Doylestown are to hold their election at the house now occupied by John M. Dungy, in said borough.

No. 26. The freemen of the township of Warrington are to hold their election at the house now occupied by William S. Brunner, in said township.

No. 27. The freemen of the township of Warminster are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Samuel S. Robinson, in said township.

No. 28. The freemen of the township of Milford are to hold their election at the house now occupied by George Tyster, Milford Square, in said township.

No. 29. The freemen of the township of Bristol are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Isaac P. Morris, in said township.

No. 30. The freemen of the borough of New Hope are to hold their election at the house now occupied by A. J. Solomon, in said borough.

No. 31. The freemen of East Rockhill district are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Abraham Stover, in said district.

No. 32. The freemen of the borough of Morrisville are to hold their election in the Town Hall, in said borough.

No. 33. The freemen of the township of Newtown are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Peter Smith, in said township.

No. 34. The freemen of the township of Doylestown are to hold their election at the house now occupied by William Glenny, in said township.

No. 35. The freemen of Bridgeton district are to hold their election at the public house of Charlotte Sullers, in said district.

No. 36. The freemen of the borough of Quakertown are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Caspar Hinkle, in said borough.

No. 37. The freemen of the borough of Hulmeville are to hold their election at Johnson's Hall, in said borough.

No. 38. The freemen of the borough of Langhorne are to hold their election at the Engine House, in said borough.

No. 39. The freeman of the borough of Sellersville are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Harry G. Jacoby, in said borough.

No. 40. The freemen of the borough of Perkasie are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Henry Y. Kern, in said borough.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN,

That it is provided by an Act of Assembly approved July 2, 1839, "That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

It is also provided by the Act of May 15, 1874, of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, "That every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of the United States, and also every member of Congress, is hereby declared to be incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of * * constable, judge, inspector, or clerk of election under this Commonwealth.

God save the Commonwealth.

SAMUEL L. ELY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Doylestown, September 30, 1880.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of Esther Williams, late of the Borough of Bristol, Bucks county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them without delay, in proper order for settlement, to

E. G. HARRISON, Executor.

Hulmeville, Bucks county, Pa., Sept. 9, 1880.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of Sybella Fowler, late of Bristol Borough, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present the same in proper order for settlement, without delay, to

E. G. HARRISON, Administrator.

Hulmeville, Bucks county, Pa., Sept. 2, 1880.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of Sarah M. Tomlinson, late of the Borough of Bristol, Bucks county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present the same in proper order for settlement, without delay, to

E. G. HARRISON, Administrator.

Hulmeville, Bucks county, Pa., Sept. 2, 1880.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of Emma E. Allen, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks Co., Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to

WILLIAM G. ALLEN, Executor,
Or Anthony Swain, Attorney. Bristol, Pa.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of Charles Henry Allen, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks Co., Pa. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to

WILLIAM G. ALLEN, Executor,
Or Anthony Swain, Attorney. Bristol, Pa.

DR. ADAMS,

Dentist, No. 31 Radcliffe street, Bristol, Pa., will hereafter be in his office every day except SEVENTH DAY (Saturday).

August 17, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Moquettes, Axminsters, Wiltons.

The Quality is the Best, the Assortment the Largest, the Patterns and Colorings the Most Varied, the Prices the Lowest.

THREE PLYS, EX. SUPERS, SUPERS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, INGRAINS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS.

PURCHASERS for HOTELS, DWELLINGS, CLUB ROOMS, OFFICES, &C., are solicited to give our stock a thorough inspection.

JOHN AND JAMES DOBSON,
MANUFACTURERS,
NOS. 809 AND 811 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE COOPER & CONARD STORES,

Ninth and Market Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

ARE NOW READY FOR

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

To meet the requirements of their largely increased business, Messrs. COOPER & CONARD have been compelled to add still another building to the three heretofore occupied by them at Market and Ninth Streets, Philadelphia.

The alterations required to adapt this building to their use, and the remodeling of all the buildings necessary to enable them to locate each department to the very best advantage, are now completed.

The Four Adjoining Stores, 832, 834, 836, 838 Market Street, are from cellar to garret overflowing with staple Articles and Novelties for Fall and Winter Wear.

In announcing their readiness to supply the wants of their customers, they have greater confidence than ever before in their ability to suit all styles and tastes, and at prices which can not fail to please all who want good goods at the very bottom figures.

In a newspaper announcement of this kind, it would be impossible to mention in detail even a fair proportion of the many novelties offered. Attention is however called to a few of the leading features which characterize the several departments.

In Store 832 — *The extreme East Room is devoted to the sale of French, English, and the better class of American Dress Fabrics. It excels any exhibit they have ever made, in extent, richness, beauty, and adaptability to the wants of those who require Fine and Medium Dress Goods.*

In Store 834 — *In the next room west are arranged the Linens, Flannels, Cottons, Blankets, Quilts, and the thousand-and-one articles belonging to these departments, and constantly wanted in every house, hotel, and boarding-house. Sold, too, in small or large quantities at wholesale prices.*

In Store 836 — *In the room next to the corner, formerly occupied by Dress Goods, they have placed the Dress Trimmings, the Hosiery and Merino Underwear, the Cloakings, and Men's and Boys' Wear. The Hosiery space is three times its former size, and filled to overflowing. The Woolens, formerly in basement, have now a respectable show.*

In Corner STORE 838 — *No material change has been made in this room. Here, as usual, is their unrivaled stock of Ladies' Muslin Underwear, the Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Hamburgs, White Goods, Umbrellas, Ribbons, and the hundreds of little things belonging under the head of Notions.*

Across All the Stores — *THE SILK COUNTER now extends across the rear end of all the stores, at which they can display a collection which will equal, if not excel, that of any house in town. In Brocades, Merveilleuse, Armures, Surahs, etc., etc., will be found many very rich and beautiful effects.*

Second STORY 832 — *THE UPHOLSTERY ROOM is now in the proper place. It is large, well lighted, and fitted with every convenience for effective display of Drapery. The few days' trial it has had prove it a great success in every respect.*

THE BOYS' CLOTHING is also on the same floor, the stock of which is now very large and varied.

Second STORY 834 — *THE SUIT DEPARTMENT, the Children's and Infants' Ready-made Wear, occupy all of this room. Here they have an ever-changing stock of garments ready to put right on, including the Calico Wrapper as well as the elegant Silk. Dresses, too, are made to order on short notice in the latest styles.*

Second STORY 836 — *So many ladies have said this store is the place to buy Shawls, that it must be true. This room is filled now with a wonderful variety, including the rich and costly hand-made Indias down to those costing but a trifle. In Black Shawls and those for Friends Messrs. COOPER & CONARD are well fixed.*

Second Story Corner 838 — *The room devoted to the sale of Cloaks, Dolmans, Circulars, etc., has been much increased in size in order to accommodate this one of their most active departments. Their long experience has made theirs the leading place for every kind of Fall and Winter Outside Garments for Ladies and Children.*

Waiting and Toilet ROOMS — *Commodious WAITING and TOILET ROOMS, with every convenience, are always at the service of ladies and children, where they will always be welcome, whether purchasing or not.*

Mail Room — *Those unable to visit these stores in person, by writing will have Samples or Catalogue sent to them with every information needed to do their shopping at home, and always at the same low prices as if bought in the store.*

COOPER & CONARD, 832, 834, 836, 838 Market Street,
Cor. Ninth, opposite New Post-Office,
PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

THE STOVE AND TIN STORE,

Formerly at NO. 18 MILL STREET, has removed to RADCLIFFE, opposite Post office, where we are prepared to do all kinds of TIN, SHEET IRON, COPPER, or ZINC work to order. STOVES, HEATERS, RANGES in Stock, or furnished at short notice. Roofing and Spouting done at the lowest possible price for cash.

A full assortment of Custom Made Tin Ware constantly on hand. Agents for the IRON CLAD MILK CANS. Also, a prime article of Milk Cans of our own make.

Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, and you will save by it.

THOMAS BARNARD,
Radcliffe St., Opposite Post Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE —AND— PERSONAL PROPERTY.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20TH, 1880, commencing at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, in Bensalem Township, Bucks County, a nice little farm containing 44 acres, 89 perches of land, in good state of cultivation, having had 7½ acres well manured with city manure every year for the last eight years. It fronts on the street road, two miles from Eddington, and one and a half miles from Trevo Station on the Bound Brook R. R., adjoining lands of George K. Johnson, J. Tomlinson, E. Tomlinson, and others. There is a nice young and thrifty apple orchard and other fruit trees. The buildings are all frame and in good order. This is a very desirable property, every foot of it tillable and productive, and it lies nearly square.

Also, the Personal Property, consisting of 7½ acres of Corn in shock, 7½ acres of wheat, 1 acre of Buckwheat, 10 tons of hay, one pair of farm horses (one a good road horse), four cows (two of them just come in profit), two heifers, all three-fourths Alderney; one mower and reaper (Ball's), one horse-rake (Comly's), one rack-wagon, dubible skein; one stone wagon, one set single and double harness, one cart and cart harness, one sow with pig, three shoats, one stack of wheat straw, potatoes, plow, harrow, rakes, forks, and many other things.

All to be sold without reserve, as I have entered into business in the city and have no further use for them. JOSEPH SHIRLEY.

JESSE WEBSTER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUCKS CO. FARM,

Belonging to the Estate of Peter Williamson, at Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, all of that superior farm belonging to the above estate, situate in Falls Township, Bucks County, Pa., on the road leading from Oxford Valley to Fallington, and containing 172 acres of prime land. The improvements are located near the centre of the farm, and command an extended view of the surrounding country. The Dwelling is a substantial stone and frame structure, containing sixteen rooms, and can be conveniently arranged for two families if desired. Well of lasting water and cistern under cover at the house. The Barn is frame, stone stable high, with extensive additions recently built, abundant stabling for stock of all kinds. Wagon-house, corn-crib, ice house, and all other necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. A well at the barn, with permanent running water for stock in most of the fields. About six or eight acres of woodland, a thrifty apple orchard in prime of bearing, with cherries, pears and other fruits. There are some twenty or twenty-five acres of dry meadow on the premises, which furnishes excellent pasture throughout the whole season. The entire farm is under good fence and highly productive, and possesses unusual advantages for dairy purposes. About 2½ miles from Bound Brook Railroad Station, which brings it within easy access of the markets of both Philadelphia and New York. Will be sold entire, or from 30 to 50 acres can be cut off and the remainder sold with the buildings. For particulars as to price, terms, &c., apply to the subscriber at Newtown, Pa., who will cheerfully show the property, or it may be seen by calling on A. M. Williamson, residing thereon.

J. P. HUTCHINSON, Agent
for the Heirs of Peter Williamson, deceased.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION —OF THE— Farmers' National Bank of Bucks Co.,

At Bristol, in the State of Penna., at the close of business, October 1st, 1880.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$207,037 61
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	83,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	10,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	30,263 50
Due from approved reserve agents	43,648 75
Due from other National Banks	20,737 67
Due from State Banks and bankers	3,471 97
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	9,500 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	3,522 35
Checks and other cash items	270 21
Bills of other Banks	2,998 00
Fractional currency, nickels, and pennies	85 82
Specie	22,954 00
Legal tender notes	19,153 00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	15,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent of circulation)	4,150 00
TOTAL	$491,427 94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 92,220 00
Surplus fund	75,000 00
Undivided profits	9,371 10
National Bank notes outstanding	77,280 00
Dividends unpaid	289 80
Individual deposits subject to check	232,623 77
Due to other National Banks	4,643 27
TOTAL	$491,427 94

State of Penna., County of Bucks, ss:

I, Caleb N. Taylor, President of the above named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. N. TAYLOR, President.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 6th day of October, 1880.

I. S. TOMLINSON, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
PIERSON MITCHELL,
ELWOOD BURTON,
EDWARD THOMAS,
} Directors.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE —AND— PERSONAL PROPERTY.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on Fifth-day, Twenty-first of Tenth Month, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1880, on the premises recently occupied by WM. HILLBORN, deceased, in Bensalem Township, Bucks County, a valuable farm containing 85 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation. This farm has had from five to six hundred cart loads of city manure put on it every year for the last 11 years, the present season there have been 725 loads from the city put on it. It is all in excellent condition and very productive. There is an excellent asparagus patch of about 4 acres, from which nearly one thousand dollars' worth has been sold in one year; and about one acre of raspberry plants, and two acres of strawberries. Also, a quantity of choice grape vines, an excellent apple orchard, and numerous other choice fruit trees. About five acres of heavy timber. A substantial stone dwelling-house, with twelve rooms, large stone barn, wagon house, and all necessary out-buildings. This farm is located in an excellent neighborhood, adjoining the lands of George K. Johnson, Richard Knight, Mr. Yeagle and others, and adjoins the city line, running to the Poquessing Creek, just clearing the high city taxes. Those wishing to purchase are invited to come and view it for themselves.

Also, at the same time and place, the Personal Property of decedent, consisting in part as follows: 1 pair of young Mules, dark bays, fine size and excellent workers; one single Mule and one family-horse, seven Alderney Cows, extra fine; one two year old Alderney Bull, six young Alderney Heifers, five Hogs, and a lot of nice shoats, lot of poultry, two Market Wagons, two Market Wagons, one heavy, the other light; Germantown Wagon, broad-wheeled Cart, nearly new; Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, one Eagle Corn Plow, Iron Roller, a quantity of Strawberry Roots, several hundred cedar Beanpoles, double and single Harness, Grain Bags, Mowing Machine, steel-tooth Horse-rake, Grain Fan, Corn Sheller, Horse Power and Thresher, one large Vinegar cask and a quantity of vinegar, and a great number of useful things not named, such as Forks, Rakes, &c.

THE CROPS.—About 25 or 30 tons of first-crop Hay of good quality, and a quantity of second-crop, about 1,200 bushels of Potatoes, 100 bushels of Oats, 8 acres of Corn in the shock, Rutabagas, fall and winter apples. All to be sold, go high or low.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. All to be sold without reserve on a good long credit.

EDWIN TOMLINSON, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE —OF— REAL ESTATE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the premises of the late Joseph Wright, deceased, on SATURDAY, the SIXTEENTH of OCTOBER 1880, that certain messuage and lot of land, situate on Cedar street, in Bristol borough, between Mill and Market streets, adjoining the properties of Dr. H. Pursell and others.

The improvements consist of a two and one-half story frame dwelling house, with two rooms on the first floor, two on the second floor and attic above. Also, good frame kitchen attached, with a dry cellar under the house. A well of excellent and never failing water stands at the kitchen door, the right to the use of which belongs to the property.

Sale to commence at two o'clock, P. M., when conditions will be made known by

HENRY M. WEIGHT,
SARAH WRIGHT,
} Executors.

WILLIAM KINSEY, Auctioneer.

The Warren Organs!

These superb instruments are **excelled by none, and equalled by but few.** They have that **peculiar pipe-organ tone** so desirable, but so difficult to obtain. The cases are of **elegant design and fine finish. Each instrument fully warranted for six years. Prices vary from $35 upwards.** Also, the

CALENBERG & VAUPEL PIANOS,

so well known for their **superior tone, great durability and fine finish.** Large assortment constantly on hand.

A. G. CLEMMER,
1007 Spring Garden Street
PHILADELPHIA.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

TAX NOTICE.

THE TREASURER OF BUCKS COUNTY, PA., has placed in my hands for collection the unpaid State and County taxes of Bristol Township for the present year, 1880. Office at Newportville Flour Mills. ISAAC C. FETTER, J. P.

FOR SALE.

A 10 BORE SINGLE BARREL, BREECH-Loading Shot-gun—weighs 8½ pounds, (a good shooting gun, and in perfect order), 30 brass shells, and loading tools. For sale at a bargain.

FRED. SCOTT, 37 Mill street, Bristol.

[Prepared for the Bucks County Gazette.]

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

—It is probable that the St. Gothard tunnel will ere long be illuminated throughout its entire length by the electric light.

—Prof. Silvester finds that the summit of Mount Etna has been lowered about forty feet as a result of recent volcanic activity.

—Under favorable conditions the chestnut and the oak will live a thousand years. The beech and the ash live less than half as long.

—The attraction of the earth upon a magnetic needle at its surface, has been found to be about the same as that of a strongly magnetized hard steel bar forty inches long at a distance of one foot.

—A method of removing the bark from trees, when the sap is not flowing, by treating the wood with superheated steam, has secured for its inventor a prize offered by the French Agriculture Society.

—It has been proposed to utilize the swift current of rivers by systems of anchored floats, carrying current wheels connected with dynamo-electric apparatus. The electricity thus generated might be used for almost every purpose for which power is required, as well as for lighting towns.

—From the Comstock mines 4,200,000 tons of water are annually pumped. The average temperature is 135 degrees Fahrenheit, and to heat this mass of water by artificial means, a consumption of 50,000 tons of coal yearly would be necessary. The water in some of the deepest shafts has a temperature of 157 degrees Fahrenheit.

—During a late thunder storm near London, Eng., a great ball of fire was seen to descend from the clouds into a lake. After the storm over a hundred dead fish, including two carps, weighing together twenty-three pounds, were found floating on the surface near the spot where the fire-ball was seen to strike.

—The northern magnetic pole of the earth is at present near the Arctic circle on the meridian of Omaha. Hence the needle does not everywhere point to the astronomical north, and is constantly variable within certain limits. At San Francisco it points about 17 degrees to the east of north, and at Calais, Me., as much to the west.

—One of the emperors of ancient Rome devised a perfectly secure retreat during a thunder storm in the form of a subterranean vault of iron. He was probably led to this by thinking of a mode of keeping out missiles, having no notion that a thin shell of soft copper would have been quite as effective in resisting the lightning as the massive iron walls.

—A remarkable solar protuberance was lately observed by M. Thollon at the Paris Observatory. The protuberance rose vertically as a thin luminated jet, moving at the rate of about twenty miles per second, to a height equal to one-fourth of the suns diameter, or about 215,000 miles. After rising, it gradually decreased in brightness, at the same time enlarging to prodigious dimentions.

—The size attained by icebergs is sometimes prodigious. From measurements made upon one, Dr. Hayes estimated it to contain about 27,000,000 feet, while its weight must have been not less than 100,000,000 tons. It was grounded in water nearly half a mile in depth. What then must have been the thickness and size of the glacier from which this mass had become detached!

—A very curious proof of the identity of animal and vegetable protoplasm has been supplied by Claude Bernard, who has shown that both are alike sensitive to the influence of anaesthetics. Exposed to ether, a sensitive plant no longer closed its leaflets when touched. Assimilation and growth, as well as germination, are arrested by chloroform. Schiitzenberger has proved that the fresh cells of the yeast plant breathe like an aquatic animal.

—The distance required for stopping railroad trains increases very rapidly with the increase of speed. In experiments made in England, the Westinghouse brake stopped a train moving at the rate of 41½ miles an hour, at a point only 485 feet distant from the place where the brake was applied; but when the speed was increased to 61 miles an hour, the distance run after the application of the brake was 1,182 feet, and at a speed of 67 miles an hour the train ran 2,005 feet after the brake was applied.

—In the performance in Paris of *Se Pied de Mouton*, a candlestick bearing two lighted candles is brought upon the stage. One of the characters in the play blows out the candles, but as he moves away one of them becomes relighted. The actor again blows out this light, when the other one becomes kindled; and, becoming enraged, the man takes up the candlestick and blows furiously without being able to extinguish the lights permanently. This effect, which creates considerable astonishment, is produced by means of an electric spark from an induction coil, which inflames the vapor from a mixture of ether and spirits of turpentine contained in the vessels representing the wax tapers.

All the Solid South wants is to be let alone while it counts in Hancock and runs the machine.

A telephone wire runs from Gramercy Park to Governor Island. Hancock's disgrace is complete.

The Democratic donkey thinks this is an ear-ah of Republican frauds.

RUM AND REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT

are Antagonistic and cannot Co-exist. The Republican Party was Created for the Purpose of Perpetuating and Perfecting the Republican form of Government. Hence, as a Means to this End, it becomes its Duty to Wage Unceasing Warfare upon the Rum Traffic.

Hon. Charles H. Joyce, of Vermont, in a speech upon the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, delivered in the House of Representatives, at Washington, April 3d, 1880, used the following language:

"To say that this is the most important subject that is now or that can possibly come before Congress, or that can engage the attention, command the consideration, and enlist the efforts of good men everywhere, is to state a proposition which no fair-minded and intelligent man will deny. It is a subject which is pregnant with vast and mighty issues, which not only deeply affects the Government and society at large, but which concerns the health, the happiness, and the lives of thousands of our people. * * *

The fact that this monstrous evil, which far exceeds those of war, pestilence, and famine combined, is allowed to exist and increase in our country, not only without legal restraint by the General Government, but under the sanction and protection of Federal law, can only be accounted for by the fact that our familiarity with crime sometimes so blunts our sensibilities and deadens our feelings that we fail to realize its extent or to get a full and correct idea and impression of its hideous form and gigantic proportions. * * *

We have been accustomed to look upon its ravages from our infancy. Rum-selling and rum-drinking, with all their attendant horrors, have always been familiar to us. We have seen men of all ages and in all positions in society fall a prey to the tempter and disappear forever. The great curse has been constantly before our eyes, until we have become hardened and have ceased to heed it or fear it, while its continued presence has softened its deformity and led us to regard it with indifference.

But this moral blindness to the truth on our part does not change the facts; it does not take from the monster one ugly feature, give a single charm to the great destroyer, or excuse us from duty."

Judge Pitman, in an essay upon "Alcohol and the State, says:

Intemperance is the most prolific source of disease and vice, culminating in insanity, premature death, infecting the whole social atmosphere with physical and moral malaria. It wastes our resources, increases our taxes, diminishes our productive capacity, degrades labor and destroys home, fills our alms-houses with paupers and our prisons with criminals: it is the strongest antagonist of every educating agency which tends to make good citizens, and the unfailing ally of every vice that makes bad ones.

The National Medical Association of the United States, in June, 1880, passed the following resolution:

That in view of the alarming prevalence and ill-effects of intemperance, with which none are so familiar as members of the medical profession, and which have called forth from English physicians the notes of warning to the people of Great Britain concerning the use of alcoholic beverages, we, as members of the medical profession of the United States, unite in the declaration that we believe that alcohol should be classed with other powerful drugs, and that we would welcome any change in public sentiment that would confine the use of it to the demands of science, art, and medicine.

And the same association, at their meeting in Detroit, in 1874, passed the following resolution:

That we are of the opinion that the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage is productive of a large amount of physical and mental disease; that it entails diseased appetites and enfeebled constitutions upon offspring, and that it is the cause of a large percentage of the crime and pauperism in our large cities and country.

It is estimated that 40,000,000 bushels of food grain is used annually in the manufacture of liquors in the United States. This would make 600,000,000 four pound loaves of bread, which would give seventy-five loaves to each family in the whole country, or if used as cobble stones, would pave a road thirty feet wide from Boston to Chicago.

There are six hundred thousand drunkards in the United States.

Dr. Hargreaves says:

We find it established beyond doubt by official statistics, in the records of courts, by the experience of judges, and the observation of enlightened philanthropists, that the prevalence of intemperance in any country is an unvarying standard by which the crimes committed in it may be numbered and measured.

The State board of charities in Massachusetts for 1869 reported that

The proportion of crime traceable to this great vice must be set down as heretofore at not less than four-fifths.

The board of police justices in New York City, in their report in 1874, say:

We are fully satisfied that intoxication is the one great leading cause that renders the existence of our police courts necessary.

Dr. Elisha Harris, after inspecting the various prisons in New York, in 1873, for the purpose of ascertaining the relation of intemperance to crime, says that he has no doubt that eighty-five per cent. is traceable directly to that cause.

Hon. J. C. Park, of Boston, for many years prosecuting attorney in that city, and having ample means to observe and judge, give it as his opinion that ninety-nine per cent. of the crimes committed in that city are due to the use of intoxicating drinks. In addition to this, we have the united testimony of all alms-house keepers in this country that nine-tenths of the inmates of those establishments are there through intemperance; while the leading medical authorities of the world tell us that if the drinking of intoxicating liquors as a beverage was abolished the sick and death rate among the people would be reduced at least one-half.

The next great conflict in this country will be the liquor question. On this there can be no middle ground. The only safety is in absolute prohibition, by congressional legislation, of the importation and manufacture of liquors.

EDITH'S ENGAGEMENT RING.

BY MARY REED CROWELL.

Mr. Cyrus Symington, of Symington & St. Humblethwaite, jewelers and dealers in fine watches, diamonds and precious stones, was in an exceptionally bad humor, despite the beauty of the day that gave more than fair promise of a good share of custom.

Mr. Symington walked up and down the store—an immense, elegant place, with rows of plate glass on bronze pedestals, and shelf after shelf laden with bijous of clocks, statuettes and bronzes—a short, portly man, with a sandy beard all around his full, red face, and a big bald place at the crown of his head; not the most prepossessing looking man in the world, or as regarded temper, either, as his employees might have testified.

"Do you know anything about Santwood this morning—why he isn't here?" he asked, gruffly, of one of Santwood's fellow-clerks.

"I don't know, sir. He was all right when he went home on Saturday."

Mr. Symington gave an annihilating frown on the young man.

"I am not aware that I asked for any outside information," he said, harshly. "Santwood's condition on Saturday night is of no consequence to me. I want to know where he is this morning."

He went fuming along to his private office, where the head-bookkeeper was waiting for him.

"Santwood is sick this morning, sir, and will not be here, but has sent his cousin to take his place, with your permission. Miss Edith Santwood is outside there to see you."

Mr. Symington looked at his bookkeeper with a frown of surprise.

"Miss Edith Santwood! Miss! What the deuce does he mean sending a woman here to do his work?"

He glared at the unoffending man as though he had been guilty of high treason.

"Can't say, sir," carelessly. "He certainly has sent the young lady, and you will find her waiting to see you outside. That's all I know, sir."

And, as Mr. Thorn was the one man in Symington & St. Humblethwaite's employ whom the senior partner never succeeded in bullying, Mr. Symington went grumblingly away, while Mr. Thorn returned to his books.

The irate old gentleman certainly was not the most reassuring of mortals, as he went down the aisle toward Edith Santwood, standing beside the end of a bronze and plate glass show-case—a girl as fair as a lily-white roseleaf, shining black eyes, that were looking eagerly at him with almost a fearful apprehension in their beautiful depths, with waving, jet black hair, parted over her low, broad forehead, and banded, in exquisitely becoming simplicity, under the little, cardinal lined, cottage straw hat—a lady, refined and delicate, but wearing the unmistakable air of frugality that was almost poverty.

Somehow, a large portion of Mr. Symington's surplus spleen evaporated as he saw her.

"So you are Santwood's cousin—eh, ma'am! A substitute, I understand?"

Edith bowed, and smiled slightly, showing a distracting dimple.

"I am Claude Santwood's cousin Edith, sir. He boards with mamma and me, and is sick and unable to come, and very much worried about it—for it is the busy season, he says. Mamma said I might take his place if you would permit it. Claude has explained all the duties to me, and I am very sure I can perform them."

Nobody had ever known crusty old Symington to listen to such a lengthy answer before; but he he actually did, only he frowned and twisted his beard.

"I never heard of such a thing," he said, gruffly. "Santwood's duties are easy enough for that matter for any woman to do. He has to fly around lively sometimes. But—why it is a ridiculous idea to send you to take his place. What possessed him?"

Not that he wanted to know, or cared if he had known.

Edith blushed.

"We are poor, sir, and if Claude's wages should stop—"

"Oh, yes, I dare say! Well, hang up your shawl and bonnet in the cloak room yonder, and I'll see whether or not you amount to anything. Women don't, as a general thing, I take notice."

And although Claude had, over and over again, told her how disagreeable Mr. Symington was, nevertheless Edith found herself winking to keep back the mortified tears that would come to her lovely eyes.

But Mr. Symington found that there never had been a quicker-footed, neater-handed, more acutely-perceptive person inside his establishment.

"It won't last—of course it won't last," he said to Thorn, gruffly; "but Santwood's down for a day or so yet, she says, and I suppose she's better than nobody. Keep your eye on her, though, Thorn; and I've spoken to Mason. She's a stranger, you know, and there's a sight of things lying around handy.

Thorn laughed but gave a half-disgusted look at the captious old man.

"I'll stake my next ten years' salary that Miss Santwood is a lady," he said quietly.

* * * * * * *

"All right, sir. Just be so good as to step this way. Did I understand you—crown setting or antique?"

Mr. Symington was all smiles and graciousness, and rubbed his hands in delightful, business-like jocularity, as he led the way to his special department, over which he always presided—the valuable diamond rings.

Mr. Roscoe Bellair walked leisurely along after him—a handsome, grave-faced gentleman of thirty-five, with tawny hair and moustache, and eyes that were as outlooking, and honest, and whole-hearted as a child's—a gentleman whom society acknowledged as one of its choicest favorites, by royal right of his high social position, his personal attractions, his immense wealth, just such a man as Mr. Symington delighted to honor.

Mr. Bellair took a seat beside the caskets of glittering stones, and ran them over with the eye of a connoisseur.

"I want a solt

Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O THOMAS, Editor.

Thursday, October 14, 1880.

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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT
JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of New York.

STATE.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HENRY GREEN, of Northampton county.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL
JOHN A. LEMON, of Blair county.

CONGRESSIONAL.
WILLIAM GODSHALK, Bucks County.

COUNTY.

TREASURER
CHARLES A CUFFEL, Doylestown.
ASSEMBLY
(First District),
EDWARD DEWEES, Durham Township.
(Second District),
WILLIAM S. MAJOR, Tinicum Township.
(Third District),
WILLIAM B. WORTHINGTON, Buckingham Township.
(Fourth District),
WILLIAM WISE, Falls Township.
CORONER
WILLIAM C. MCEWEN, Bristol Township.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
ISAIAH MICHENER, Buckingham Township
SURVEYOR
CHARLES MYERS, Springfield.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK.

"Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. THESE ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket."—[Wade Hampton, at the meeting in Virginia, at Staunton, July 26, 1880.

DINNA YE HEAR THE SLOGAN?

Victory is in the air! The question of National supremacy is virtually settled. The thirty-five millions of people in the North have wisely considered that they would not truckle to the imperious demands of the South. They have determined that they will protect the citizens of this country in their lives and property. That is just what the result of the elections last Tuesday in Ohio and Indiana means. Ohio has responded most gloriously to the demands of the hour. She knew the need of a decisive victory, and her citizens, armed with the ballot, went to the polls and completely vanquished the enemy. All hail, Ohio!

In 1876, the plans and purposes of the Solid South not being fully understood, a spirit of forgiveness and conciliation pervaded the North, and many were willing, in order to show their implicit trust in the people of the late rebellious States, to place the reins of the government in their hands. The result was that in that year President Hayes, in his own State, received a majority of only 6,636 votes. While to-day, in the same State, in spite of the fact that Democrats "claimed everything with confidence," and that, according to their assertions, the Germans were going to desert the Republicans, the whiskey dealers and brewers were going to work against a portion of the ticket, and the negroes were all turning Democrats, in spite of all this, Ohio has given to Republicanism and the cause of freedom in thought and speech, of protection to life and property, and the general prosperity of the whole country, four times the majority it gave to President Hayes, who, at the time of his election, was considered one of the most popular men in Ohio. The victory of Tuesday is more complete when we contemplate what the expectations of the Democracy were. They claimed that the staunch and true Republicans of that State were going to surrender ingloriously to the Rebel Democracy. But they didn't. The people there somehow would not take kindly to the overtures of the enemy. Neither the promises offered, nor the persuasive voice and ringing tones sent forth by Barnum's mules, awakened a responsive chord in the hearts of the people. On the contrary, they rose in their might and, with a 23,000 majority, they buried the hopes of the rotten Democracy so deep that the November gale will only add to the burden that is placed upon them.

In Indiana the decisive battle has been grandly fought and nobly won, and the Democratic majority of 14,133, gained at the last State election there in 1878, has been so effectually obliterated that not a vestige of its former proportions remains. The Republican candidates on the State ticket are elected by majorities ranging from 6,000 to 8,000, the legislature wrested from the Democracy, thus ensuring the election of a Republican United State Senator, eight certainly, and very probably nine of the thirteen Congressmen elected are Republicans, being a gain of two and perhaps three in the lower house.

This result in Indiana has given the Democracy its death-blow as far as the Presidential contest is concerned, and has materially strengthened the Republican cause. All that now remains for Republicans to do, is to work with that zeal that is born of a knowledge of success. The triumphal march will now, without doubt, extend through the hitherto considered doubtful States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and as the time to the November elections draws near, we hope that other States which have been indisputably claimed by the enemy will be so sharply contested that after the final battle has been fought and the smoke of the conflict clears away, they will be found in line, keeping step with the staunch and stalwart Republican States of the Union.

—The Republicans of Indiana have their POSTER, and the Democrats their *pier!*

LET THE EAGLE SCREAM!

AND

THE LION ROAR

The Democrats Meet Their Waterloo.

THE DEMOCRATIC ROOSTER WILTS,

PARALYZED BY THE SHOCK FROM OHIO.

WHILE BARNUM'S MULE WEEPS 329 TEARS

OVER THE REPUBLICAN DELUGE IN INDIANA.

NEW JERSEY CARRIED AWAY BY THE TIDAL WAVE

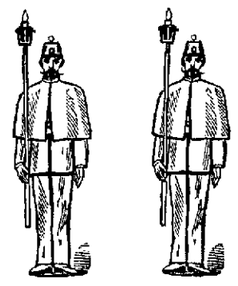
AND

Hancock LEFT Alone!

A LAMB FOR THE SLAUGHTER IN NOVEMBER.

ENGLISH DEAD AND BURIED

IN THE DEMOCRATIC WRECK,



WHILE THE BOYS IN BLUE

ERECT THIS FOND MONUMENT

OF THE FUTILITY OF THE BAR'L.

Carry the News to English's Grandmother

AND THE GRANDCHILDREN CRYING FOR THEIR MISSING PENSIONS.

The rout of the Democracy is complete. The Republicans everywhere are jubilant and the Democrats are stunned and discouraged. It is conceded that the Presidential battle is virtually decided, and the only question is now one of how large the Republican majority shall be.

The returns from Indiana make the State overwhelmingly Republican by over 6000 majority. Eight of the thirteen Congressmen are elected, a gain of two, and the Legislature is Republican in both branches thus insuring the election of a Republican United States Senator in place of McDonald. Late dispatches indicate a gain of three Congressmen.

In Ohio the returns are still incomplete, but they indicate that the Republican majority will be from 20,000 to 23,000. Fifteen Republican Congressmen are elected, a gain of six. The Secretary of State, whom, it was thought, would run behind his ticket, has 20,000 majority, and the rest of the State ticket will have about 8000 more. Republicans are jubilating all over the State, and the rejoicing is universal.

In West Virginia the Democrats, as was expected, have carried the State, but by a greatly reduced majority.

Newark, N. J., held an election on Tuesday, and dealt Free Trade and Democracy a terrible blow. The aggregate Republican majority is 2,200, a gain of 5,700 over last year, when the Democrats swept the city with a majority of 3,500.

VAIN AND WEAK.

It is a curious but absolute fact with regard to General Grant that "he never opens his mouth but that he says something." His recent declarations bearing upon partisan politics have doubtless been read with avidity by every voter the whole country over, of every shade of political faith, and there is not one of the whole number who could not understand everything he said in his Warren speech, and his unanswerable reasons for being a Republican at this time. His reported talk about Hancock has, however, not been so widely read for the reason that hardly one of the Democratic organs dare publish it, but to those who have read it, it bears the convincing power of absolute truth. Without going further, we would remark at this time that his estimate of Hancock's character has done more to squelch the pretentious claims of Forney and other "floppers" than all that has happened in the canvass thus far.

"Vain and weak," says General Grant, and Hancock's public record—what there is of it—plainly shows it. He has steadily urged his own preferment in the army since the war. His command in the South was in abject obedience to President Johnson and Jere Black, and in subserviency to the Southern rebel leaders. His Order No. 40, for which he received the Democratic nomination, was his public notice of a refusal to recognize the reconstruction laws of Congress. He attempted to restore rebel thieves to power, and did not interfere to prevent the murder of hundreds of Union men, the awful result of Order No. 40. In view of these facts, as stated by General Grant, and his weak and yielding disposition toward the South and its people during reconstruction times, what can now be expected of him if elected by Southern votes and influence? His letter on the subject of rebel claims is very curious reading in the light of this later revelation of his character and purposes when the opportunity offered, and by the way, did it never occur to readers to ask the question, Why did it seem necessary for Hancock to write that letter? No one ever dreamed of requiring such a disclaimer from General Garfield, any more than any one will now believe that General Hancock will ever make an effort to estop the outrage upon the people so evidently contemplated and in course of preparation by his supporters of the South, and if elected, as he can only be by the votes of the South, will he not be bound in common honor (to say nothing of his sympathies) to obey the demands of that section, and will he not surely fall in with their plans and co-operate for their advancement?

Ah! these rebel leaders know as well as General Grant that Hancock is both "vain and weak!" Of one thing we are sure at this time, the remarks of General Grant have completely snuffed out the remaining "letters in the candle" of the "superb" and "handsome" Hancock, and it is plain now, if never before, that the issue is not between Garfield and Hancock. It lies between Republicanism and Democracy.

"329" THE SOLID SOUTH.

It is in order to quote once more the following significant sentences from the speech delivered by General Grant at Warren, Ohio

"There is not a precinct in this vast Nation where a Democrat cannot cast his ballot and have it counted as cast. There are fourteen States, and localities in some other states, where Republicans have not this privilege."

We all know which those fourteen States are, comprising, as they do, the Solid South. But why should the Northern allies of the inhabitants of those States continue to remind us of that Solid South and its relation to the Government, by figures made with chalk? Are the members of the chalk brigade rebel emissaries? If not, why should they adopt the secret midnight methods of those enemies of the law and loyalty? We know now the true signification of "329." It represents those fourteen States of solidified sectionalism. Here is the formula: 3+2+9=14

Fourteen is the number of States comprising the Solid South, a section of the United States where Republicans, loyal and law-abiding citizens, "have not the privilege" of casting their ballots and having them "counted as cast."

REMEMBER THE U S. SENATOR.

A Republican is good enough to represent Republicans in the Legislature. A Democrat is not good enough to represent a Republican anywhere. If Senator Wallace is to go back to Washington after the fourth of next March, let it not be through any help given by Republicans. Every Republican vote should be so cast as to aim to defeat Wallace, and elect a Republican as his successor. A vote cast for any Democratic Assemblyman will be equivalent to voting against a Republican United States Senator. Complimentary voting is unwise under any circumstances. Principles ought never to be subordinated to a desire to bestow a personal favor, and when an important issue is involved, such as the choice of a United States Senator, it becomes the paramount duty of every Republican to vote as a Republican, and not as a Democrat. Make no mistake in any direction, but aim, among other things, to elect four good Republicans to the Legislature from Bucks county, who, at the proper time, will do their part towards choosing the right kind of a man as United States Senator to succeed Mr. Wallace.

—Don't forget the county ticket.

PRESERVE PROSPERITY.

"Favor American Labor."

Business men and laboring men have more at stake in the coming election than the politicians. Throughout the North, and especially in all the manufacturing centres, the important issues of the campaign are claiming their attention. Slowly but surely they are becoming aroused. The simple fact that so much is said concerning the effect of Democratic success upon business, is evidence of the great and widespread fear that exists, and the dread there is of making a change. Democrats who only care for the triumph of their party, will tell you there is no danger, but this little clause in their platform, "a tariff for revenue only," is a standing contradiction of their words, and a menace to the prosperity of the country. Whatever tends to disturb business, to unsettle affairs, to check prosperity, exerts a bad effect upon the daily labor of the people. Upon the laboring man falls the final injury. His prosperity is bound up in the prosperity of business. His wages are high or low according to the thermometer of trade. The number of his days' work in the course of a year is determined by the condition of the times. Good times means much work and much pay, bad times means the reverse.

No one can foretell the extant of injury that the election of Hancock would inflict upon the great arteries of trade.

None can forsee the full scope of the damage that would follow in the busy world of industry. Not immediately, perhaps, but ultimately, and as surely as rain follows the gathering of dark clouds, would the evils of the Democratic policy fall upon the land, and the triumph of that sly tariff clause would work more mischief than the sowing of the dragon's teeth of old, which produced armed men.

A vote for Hancock is a vote for that dangerous clause in his platform, "a tariff for revenue only." A vote for Garfield is a vote for that other clause, to be found in the Republican platform, which reads, "the duties levied for the purpose of revenue *should so discriminate as to favor American labor.*"

Nobody apprehends danger to the business interests of the country in case of the election of Garfield. Nobody ever thought of asking whether his election would impair the prosperity of the nation, or check the whirling wheels of industry. There are no pitfalls in that direction—no snares, or snags, or quicksands. The uneasy feeling that prevails, and makes audible mutterings, all grows out of the possibility of Hancock's election; and this it is that fills the business community with dread, and stirs it to unusual efforts to prevent such a calamity. The same dread should open the eyes of laboring men everywhere, so that they may clearly see the dangers that threaten them, and lead them to cast their votes against sowing the seeds of that pauperism of the old world from which so many of them have fled.

TWO G'S.

In a speech at Cincinnati recently, Col. Ingersoll said that "no man who spells negro with two g's can ever be President of the United States." He had reference to Hancock's remark to Grant, about being "opposed to nigger domination." The same thing was said by William H. Seward, in 1860, in speaking of Stephen A. Douglass. Hancock does not seem to be opposed to the domination of the Solid South—to Rebel domination. The other is impossible under any circumstances, but this is the leading aim of the great body of his supporters. Everybody knows that the ruling forces of the Democratic party are compacted in the Solid South.

— Congressman Blackburn, surnamed "the Wiper," made this manly tribute to Garfield in a recent speech at Upper Sandusky, Ohio "I don't mean to speak unkindly of General Garfield, I don't mean to speak in disparagement of that gentleman, I know him well. For six years I have served upon the floor of the same house of Congress with him. We are members of the same committee. Our relations are close and pleasant and friendly. I believe—and I say it here, as I say it everywhere—I believe that he has no superior in point of intellect, culture or power within the limits of his party. I believe he has as broad a brain, and an intellect as big as any man you can find within the limits of that party whose candidate he is." Now let some booming change idiot chalk a 329 over that and see if it will obscure it.

—The South pays at present just 17 per cent. of the Government's revenue from taxes. The North pays 83 per cent. Of the South's 17 per cent., 95 per cent. comes from the tax on spirits and tobacco. This tax the Southern Democratic platforms say must be repealed, and Southern Democratic Congressmen promise their constituents shall be repealed, if Hancock is elected. Its repeal would cut down the South's share of the Government taxation to less than one per cent., and raise the North's share to 99 per cent. In other words, the South under Hancock will run the Government and the North will pay the expenses. How does the North like that view of a "change?"

THE ELECTIONS of Tuesday signify

1st—That God reigns.

2d—That no change is necessary except in Congress.

3d—That this Nation is spelled with a capital N.

4th—That it is not time for Rebels to be on top.

5th—That we don't want English interference in our home affairs.

6th—That American Industry will be protected.

7th—That General Prosperity and not General Depression shall rule in our land.

8th—That the Government of the People, by the People, and for the People, shall NOT perish from the earth.

9th—That the next President will spell his name James A. Garfield.

—Let us mildly indulge the hope that the "329" idiots will have sense enough to perceive that their occupation's gone.

HANCOCK'S CHARACTER ANALYZED AND REPUBLICANISM CLEARLY DEFINED.

Gen. Grant's Interview and speech

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 6th inst., contained the report of an interview between the Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., and General Grant, which gives some startling points in connection with the inside history of Hancock's Order No. 40. General Grant talked freely to Dr. Fowler, and after the interview gave his written consent to its publication under certain restrictions as to time. The conversation took place in General Grant's library, at Galena, on the 21st of September. Speaking of Hancock, the ex-President said

"Down to 1864 he seemed like a man ambitious to do his duty as an officer, but in 1864, when McClellan was nominated, Hancock received one vote, and that greatly excited and changed him. He was so delighted that he smiled all over. It crazed him. Before that we got on well, after that he would hardly speak to me. I was working to enforce the laws of Congress, and he was working for the Presidency. Perhaps he thought I did not praise him enough, but, any way, he hardly spoke to me. It was on my nomination that he was made a Brigadier General in the regular army. When I was made General, Stanton told me it was a compliment to me, and that I could name the men to fill the vacancies in the Lieutenant General and Major Generalship caused by my promotion. I nominated him for the vacant Major Generalship in the regular army. He acknowledged it manfully. He was a very fair corps commander, but was never thought of for any great place. When the Army of the Potomac was hunting for a commander it took almost everybody—even came over into the West for officers—but nobody ever even suggested Hancock for the place. After he received that vote in 1864, he had 'the bee' in his bonnet and shaped everything to gain Democratic and Southern favor. He has watched and planned and waited, till at last he has received the Democratic nomination."

"General, do you think he is in sympathy with the South?"

"He is crazy to be President. He is ambitious, vain and weak. They will easily control him."

"Do you think, General, that his celebrated Order No. 40 represents the direction of his sympathies?"

"Well, I will give you the true, inner history of Order No. 40. Congress was striving to prevent Andrew Johnson from undoing the reconstruction laws. Whenever Congress passed a law, Johnson bent his energies to defeat its enforcement and would find pretexes to dodge round it. Then Congress would pass another law to hedge him up there. So it went on till Congress had taken from him all control of the Generals commanding the seven districts of the South, except the power to remove them and put others in their places. These commanders could remove any civil officer of any grade, Judge or Governor. When I was made General and they were determining my powers and duties, they gave the General, by accident I think, or without seeing all in involved, co-ordinate powers with these district commanders, and as I was senior it gave me authority. General Sheridan was sent to the Department of Louisiana, covering Louisiana and Texas. He is very shrewd and very able. He kept his eyes open, learning rapidly the men who were not worthy to occupy their places, and discovering competent and worthy men to put in their places. The Legislature of Louisiana passed a law authorizing the issue of $7,000,000 of levee bonds, ostensibly for the levee. They conditioned their sale on their bringing to the State not less than 80 per cent. of their face. The Governor and three Commissioners were to place the bonds on the market, but they soon found out that the bonds would not bring more than 40 per cent. To avoid the law they invented the plain of borrowing money and using the bonds as collateral. They could borrow about 34 or 35 per cent. of the face of the bonds. Just at this juncture, to prevent these men from defrauding the State, General Sheridan took off the heads of the Governor and Commissioners so quick that they did not know what ailed them, and appointed good men in their places. For some reason, the removed men were very anxious to be reappointed. They employed Reverdy Johnson and another lawyer to work for them, agreeing to pay them $250,000 if they were reinstated. This is a great deal of money for four men to pay for positions, unless there is some special gain in the case. Reverdy Johnson came to me, but I was so stupid and stubborn that I could not be induced to reappoint them. He went to Andrew Johnson and made his case, and Andrew Johnson sent for me and asked me to reinstate those men. I refused to do so. He said: 'Reinstate them, even if it is only for one day. I will promise that they will resign.' I thought Johnson might not know of the motive why they were so anxious to be reinstated, and, thinking I would do him a great service in keeping him from a great blunder, I told him that one hour would do these men as well as one day, and I unfolded their intent. But Johnson insisted on their being reinstated. I refused and excused myself. Johnson then removed Sheridan and appointed General Hancock. He called Hancock to Washington to instruct him in defeating the laws of Congress concerning reconstruction. As soon as I learned that Hancock was in town I called at his hotel instead of sending for him. I wanted to see him privately in his own room. I found him in his room, perhaps before he had his breakfast. I said: 'General, you and I are soldiers—army officers. We have life positions. We serve under successive Administrations without regard to party. It is our duty to enforce the laws of Congress—we are not responsible for the wisdom of the laws—Congress bears that responsibility. We simply enforce them.' He said: 'Well, I am opposed to nigger domination.' I said: 'General, it is not a question of nigger domination. Four millions of ex-slaves, without education or property, can hardly dominate 30,000,000 of whites with all the education and property. It is a question of doing our sworn duty.' He said "Well, I'm opposed to nigger domination.' I saw that my only chance to influence him was by the remnant of authority left in my hands. He was determined to please the Democratic party and the South. He went South and removed the Governor and Commissioners that General Sheridan had appointed. I instantly telegraphed him not to appoint to office any men who had been removed, and to give me his reasons by mail for removing the men. He telegraphed in a long reply, costing the Government $250, his reasons. I telegraphed him that the reasons were not sufficient; to send by mail other reasons. He again telegraphed about the same points, only not quite so long, costing only $150. He telegraphed that if he could not have freedom to act, his usefulness would be destroyed, and that he would have to ask to be relieved. I telegraphed him to revoke his order. He asked Johnson to relieve him, as no one else could. This is the inner history and spirit of his celebrated Order No. 40. This order resulted in the loss of many lives. I know of cases and can give them. His statement that the civil authorities are supreme is a truth admitted by all in time of established peace, but I can demonstrate that he did not subject the military power to the civil, but that he used his military power to overthrow the civil."

Dr. Fowler, who held the above conversation with the ex-President, was, until recently, editor of the *Advocate*, a leading Methodist paper, published in New York. He is now Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Church.

GRANT'S SPEECH AT WARREN, OHIO.

"Ladies and gentlemen I hope we may be able to have quiet and order here. It is not important so far as anything that I will have to say to you is concerned, because I shall not be able to make many of you hear, but the next speaker is one who I know you will all be glad to hear, and you can do so by keeping quiet and orderly. Not being accustomed to speaking publicly, I have drawn off a few words that I will say in advance of the gentleman who is to follow me."

Taking a roll of manuscript from his pocket, the general read

"In view of the known character and ability of the speaker who is to address you to-day, and his long public career and association with the leading statesmen of this country for the past twenty years, it would not be becoming in me to detain you with many remarks of my own. But it may be proper for me to account to you, on the first occasion of my presiding at political meetings, for the faith that is in me. I am a Republican, as the two great political parties are now divided, because the Republican party is a national party, seeking the greatest good for the greatest number of citizens. There is not a precinct in this vast nation where a Democrat cannot cast his ballot and have it counted as cast. No matter what the prominence of the opposite party, he can proclaim his political opinions, even if he is only one among a thousand, without fear and without proscription on account of his opinions. There are fourteen States and localities in some other States, where Republicans have not this privilege. This is one reason why I am a Republican. But I am a Republican for many other reasons.

"The Republican party assures protection to life and property, the public credit and the payment of the debts of the government, State, county or municipality, so far as it can control. The Democratic party does not promise this, if it does it has broken its promises to the extent of hundreds of millions, as many Northern Democrats can testify to their sorrow. I am a Republican as between existing parties, because it fosters the production of the field and farm and of manufactories, and it encourages general education of the poor as well as the rich.

"The Democratic party discourages all these when in absolute power. The Republican party is a party of progress and of liberality toward its opponents. It encourages the poor to strive to better their condition, the ignorant to educate their children to enable them to compete successfully with their more fortunate associates, and, in fine, it secures an entire equality before the law of every citizen, no matter what his race, nationality or previous condition. It tolerates no privileged class. Every one has the opportunity to make himself all he is capable of.

"Ladies and gentlemen, do you believe this can be truthfully said in the greater part of the fourteen States of this Union to-day which the Democratic party controls absolutely. The Republican party is a party of principles, the same principles prevailing wherever it has a foothold. The Democratic party is united on but one thing, and that is in getting control of the government in all its branches. It is for internal improvement at the expense of the government in one section and against this in another. It favors repudiation of solemn obligations in one section and honest payment of its debts in another (where public opinion will not tolerate another view). It favors fiat money in one place and good money in another. Finally, it favors the pooling of all issues not favored by the Republicans, to the end that it may secure the one principle upon which the party is a most harmonious unit, namely, gaining control of the government in all its branches. I have been in some part of every State lately in rebellion within the last year. I was most hospitably received at every place where I stopped. My receptions were not by the Union class alone, but by all classes without distinction. I had free talk with many who were against us in the war and who have been against the Republican party ever since. They were in all instances reasonable men, judging by what they said.

"I believed then, and believe now, that they sincerely want a breakup in this solid South political condition. They see that it is to their pecuniary interest as well as to their happiness that there should be harmony and confidence between all sections. They want to break away from the slavery which binds them to a party name. They want a pretext that enough of them can unite upon to make it respectable. Once started, the solid South will go as Ku-Kluxism did before, and as so admirably told by Judge Tourgee in his 'Fool's Errand.'

"When the break comes those who start it will be astonished to find how many of their friends have been in favor of it for a long time, and have only been waiting to see some one take the lead. This desirable solution can only be attained by the defeat, and continued defeat, of the Democratic party as now constituted."

[From the Louisville Commercial.]

A Memorandum.

At 14 Garfield was at work at a carpenter's bench.

At 16 he was a boatman on the Ohio canal.

At 18 he was studying in the Chester, O., Seminary.

At 21 he was teaching in one of Ohio's common schools.

At 26 he graduated at Williams College.

At 28 he was Principal of Hiram College.

At 29 a member of the Ohio Senate.

At 30 Colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Regiment.

At 31 in command of a brigade and in important engagements.

At 32 Chief of Staff of the Army of the Cumberland.

At 33 in Congress.

At 48 elected to the United States Senate.

At 49 nominated for the Presidency.

—The Democrats, at Medina, N. Y., had a parade the other evening. To show that colored voters might possibly be Democrats, there appeared in the same procession a big Irishman blacked up and hired to carry a banner. The joke was too good to keep, and the Democrats let it out themselves.

—The 329 lunacy has collapsed, and in the Third ward, yesterday morning, the inscriptions upon the sidewalks and fences were generally cancelled by a chalk mark drawn through them.

PHILADELPHIA.

WHAT TO WEAR!

We have catalogued below a very few of

THE POPULAR STYLES IN DRESS GOODS,

Taken at random from our immense stock of AUTUMN DRESS TEXTURES. Extreme styles have been purposely omitted.

In the

NOVELTY DEPARTMENT

we show the
MOUCHOIR or HANDKERCHIEF GOODS,
In All-Wool, Wool and Silk, Tricot, Foule and Cashmere,
At all prices
TRICOTS AND SHOODES,
with fancy satin bordes.
PLAIDS,
in Tricot, Cashmere, Mouleand Basket Weaves.

In the

LOWER PRICED PLAIDS

we have a superb assortment in
ENGLISH,
GERMAN,
AND DOMESTIC,
at 20, 25, 31, 37½ and 50 cents,
comprising some really beautiful styles and including some genuine bargains.

IN LADIES' DRESS CLOTHS

we show a vast variety of
FOULES, CASHMERE DE LINDE AND CASIMIR,
In Foreign Goods,
and
5-4 AND 6-4 FLANNEL CLOTHS,
of domestic make,
made expressly for our own counters.

In

SOLID COLOR FRENCH FABRICS

we show
MANY NEW THINGS
IN ARMURES,
IN TRICOTS,
IN MOMIES,
IN FACONNES,
IN CHEVRONS,
IN BIARRITZ,
IN POWDER CLOTHS,
IN CORDELTES,
IN RAYURES,
IN GRANITE CLOTHS,
AND CHOPPED CHECKS,
each in fourteen colors, comprising all the newest shades of Bronze, Olive, Prune, Grenat, Saphir, &c.

In the

CASHMERE AND MERINO DEPARTMENT

we show
32-INCH CASHMERES, ALL COLORS, at.....45 cts.
34-INCH CASHMERES, ALL COLORS, at.....50 cts.
36 INCH CASHMERES, ALL COLORS, at.....50 cts.
38-INCH CASHMERES, ALL COLORS, at.....65 cts.
38-INCH CASHMERES, ALL COLORS, at.....75 cts.
38-INCH CASHMERES, ALL COLORS, at.....87½ cts.
46-INCH CASHMERES, ALL COLORS, at.....$1 00.

We believe that the above will be found to be the best assortment of colorings ever shown in Philadelphia, and at the lowest prices for similar qualities. We show
LUPIN'S COLORED MERINOS,
(Choice Shades)
at 50, 62½ and 75 cts., and
44-INCH SHOODAHS
(Excellent values,)
at 62, 75 cts, and $1 00.

IN

MEDIUM PRICED DRESS GOODS

we made very large and desirable contracts with manufacturers, and have many things that cannot be found elsewhere in the United States.
We have 200 Pieces
MOMIE CLOTH, at 62½ cts.
44 inches wide and Excellent Value.
100 Pieces
POWDER CLOTHS at 75 cts.
44 inches wide and Choice Colorings.
200 Pieces
MOMIE CLOTH at 50 cts.
54 inches wide, Splendid Weight.
300 Pieces
MOMIE CLOTH at 31 cts
22 inches wide, worth 37½ cts.
100 Pieces
WOOL FACE CASHMERE at 37½ cts.
36 inches wide, Good Value.
50 Pieces
GRANITE CLOTHS at 37½ cts.
34 inches wide, Very Cheap.
50 Pieces
BROCADES at 31 cts.
34 inches wide, worth 37½ cts
300 Pieces
BROCADES at 25 cts.
23 inches wide, Choice Designs.
100 Pieces
ALPINE TRICOTS at 31 cts.
23 inches wide, Very Stylish.
100 Pieces
PINORETTA MOMIES at 25 cts.
23 inches wide, New and Choice Styles.
300 Pieces
MOMIES AND ARMURES at 20 cts.
22 inches wide, Elegant New Designs.
200 Pieces
ALL-WOOL DRESS CLOTHS at 25cts.
23 inches wide, in Blue, Green, Brown, Grey, and Plum Colors.

We have several lots of goods bought from manufacturers and importers at off prices, to close which, and to stimulate trade this early in the season, we shall make the following special prices: we name
200 Pieces GERMAN FANCIES at 20 cts.
Never before sold less than 31 cts.
200 Pieces GERMAN FANCIES at 25 cts.
Cost to import, 31 cts.
50 Pieces 6-5 ARMURES at 62½ cts. (All Wool)
In black and colors, cost 85 cts to manufacture.
25 Pieces 6-4 CHEVRONS at 62½ cts.
(All Wool) Would be cheap at 87½ cts.

Should you desire to examine any of the above and cannot spare the time necessary for a visit to Philadelphia, we shall be pleased to send you samples and fill your orders through our

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,
Mill Street, Bristol, Penna.

1880. FALL. 1880.

I am now opening for Fall Trade some of the Latest Novelties in

Fall Dress Goods,
BLACK ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,
FROM 50c. A YARD UP.

White Goods! White Goods!

In Great variety for Ladies' and Children's Wear. An elegant assortment of

Hamburg Edgings & Insertions,
FROM 3c. A YARD UP.

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

Ladies' Night Dresses, Chemises, Drawers, Corset Covers, Infants' Slips and Robes.

Full assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's

MERINO UNDERWEAR,

All sizes and prices. Gents' and Ladies' Scarlet Medicated Merino Underwear

WATER-PROOF CIRCULARS

For Ladies and Misses. From $2 25 up.

Some of the Latest Novelties in Ladies', Misses' and Children's

HOSIERY.

Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, Silk embroidered, at 25c. per pair. A large variety in Children's Fancy Hose, comprising some of the Latest Novelties.

Zephyrs, Zephyr Goods,
Laces, Fringes, Ribbons,
Silk Lisle Thread and Kid Gloves.

TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS,
in a large variety of colors.

CLOTH FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND ULSTERS.

COATINGS AND CASSIMERES
for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Table Linens, Towels, Towelling and Napkins, Wall-Paper, Window Shades, Carpets, Floor and Table Oil-Cloth.

House Furnishing Goods.

Granite, Porcelain and Glass Ware. Rogers' Silver Plated Ware.

FINE GROCERIES,
Fresh and at Low Prices.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,

TO EARLY BUYERS
—OF—
DRY GOODS

CARD. We desire to inform the reador that we are already prepared for the fall and winter trade of 1880. Our long experience and close attention to the wants of our patrons enable us to know pretty nearly what to buy to please them, and in inviting the public to call this season to examine our offerings, we are so fully convinced that for variety and and value for money spent in goods we keep we are not excelled by any. Our large assortment of Dress Goods (especially Black Goods), Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, Muslins, Linens, Cassimere for Men and Boys, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Underwear for Men, Women and Children, Skirts, and indeed almost anything and everything needed for a personal or house-furnishing outfit, and all at the very lowest possible prices. When next in the city please call and see our offerings for the fall and winter of 1880, and oblige

JOHN MOORE & CO.,
517 and 519 N. Second Street, above Noble, Philadelphia.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette.

Thursday, October 14, 1880.

*Entered at the Bristol Post Office as Second class matter.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives 7 00 and 8 30 A. M., and 5 00 and 8.20 P. M. Closes 6 00 and 10 00 A. M., 3 20 and 7 45 P. M.
NEW YORK—Arrives 7 00 and 11 00 A. M., and 7 45 P. M. Closes 8 00 and 11 00 A. M., 2 10, 4 00 and 5 45 P. M.
WESTERN—Arrives 10.00 A. M.
BELVIDERE, TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE—Arrives 4 00 P. M. Closes 8 00 A. M.
TRENTON — Arrives 10 00 A. M. and 4 00 and 6 45 P. M. Closes 8 00 A. M., and 2 00 and 4 00 P. M.
DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c.—Arrives 11 30 A. M. Closes 12 00 M.
OXFORD VALLEY, FALLSINGTON AND EMILIE—Arrives 10 00 A. M. Closes 11 00 A. M.
Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.
Last direct mail for New York City closes at 7 10

W. B. BAKER, P. M.

—The Republican party expects every Republican to do his duty.

—Rev. Dr. Kynett will preach at the Methodist Church, next Sunday.

—Now look out for 329 majority for Garfield and the county ticket in Bristol.

—The new school-house in the Third Ward is beginning to loom up as an imposing structure.

—If for County Treasurer a man of intelligence, ability, and probity is desired, no better man is named for the position than Charles A. Cuffel, the Republican candidate.

—A Democrat of the First Ward celebrated the Republican victory in Indiana yesterday, by flying his flag upon the strength of exclusive news to himself that the Democrats had carried Indiana.

—A warrant was issued on Monday, by 'Squire Bailey, for the arrest of James McCue, on a charge of assaulting Matthew Connor, residing on Pond street. When the Constable went to arrest him he could not be found.

—The Bristol *Times* skipped its issue of last week, and may therefore properly be called the semi-occasional *Times*. The Doctor hopes to get out this week's issue in time to publish the result of the November election.

—Capt. John Montgomery has relinquished his store on Dorrance Street and removed to Camden, N. J., to engage in business there. His successor in Bristol is Edward H. Foster, son-in-law of Morton A. Walmsley.

—The Bristol Improvement Company this day declared their usual quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent., free of taxes, payable on and after Monday next, at the office of the Company, Livingston Mills.

—The Garfield Battalion paraded last night, in honor of the cheering news from the West. A number of houses were illuminated, although the parade was an impromptu affair, and scarcely any notification had been given that it would occur.

—Mr. Freedley, the flopper, did not put in an appearance at the Democratic meeting of condolence, last night. The news from Ohio and Indiana doubtless caused him, as well as other Republican-Hancock men, to feel that he flopped at the wrong time.

—William McEuen, our candidate for Coroner is very popular in this end of the county, and it is expected he will go away from here with a rousing vote. He has a good record as a soldier, and deserves the support of every one who wishes to see true merit rewarded.

—Personal considerations should not be allowed to influence a voter to support any particular candidate at this election. It is of vital interest that each Republican should vote for the nominees of his party, and in no case is it more important than in voting for members of the legislature.

—Hon. C. N. Taylor will address the people of Bristol and vicinity at the Wigwam, on Saturday evening, October 23d. As this will probably be the only opportunity to hear one of his inimitable talks in our borough during this campaign, Mr. Taylor will doubtless have a large audience.

—The borough fathers spent most of the time on Monday evening in discussing the price that should be paid for coffins for dead paupers. It was not a singular coincidence, perhaps, that a doctor and an undertaker were both on the same side of the question. Doctors and undertakers always work together, you know.

—The Democrats of the borough had made extensive arrangements for a parade last night, anticipating a victory in Ohio and Indiana. The country clubs were to be notified as soon as the returns came in. For some reason, not explained, the parade did not come off, and every Democrat in the town had a sad and solemn visage.

—One of the leading Democrats in Bristol denied publicly this week that he is a member of a secession party. Nobody ever asserted that he was, but he cannot deny that he is a member of a party which flies the Rebel flag in its processions, and whose strength depends almost entirely upon the support of men who were secessionists.

—It was observed yesterday morning that some parties, mistaking foolishness for wit, inscribed with chalk upon the fronts of the houses of some of our Democratic residents, uncomplimentary and slurring epithets, relating to politics. We do not know who perpetrated the mischief, but are positive that such acts meet with the condemnation of all classes of Republicans. It would be gratifying to learn that those who take such pleasure in defacing private and public property had been discovered and punished.

—Byram C. Foster, John Tabram, Frank Minster, Matthew Jones and Levi Force, of Bristol, went to New York, on Monday evening, with the Philadelphia Invincibles, and took part in the great parade of the Boys in Blue, in honor of General Grant. The crowd was so great that the boys thought the whole Republican party of the country was congregated there; but there seems to have been enough left out West to carry Ohio and Indiana in a manner that Democrats don't relish.

Council Proceedings.

The Borough Council met as usual on Monday evening, all the members being present.

The Poor Committee reported, in regard to the burial of paupers, that the lowest price for which the work could be done was $10 for each burial. The report was accepted.

The Ordinance Committee reported, in regard to the curbing and paving of Bath street extension, and the Borough Attorney stating that the street would have to be surveyed first, so that the lines could be determined before an ordinance could be framed, the matter was continued in the hands of the committee.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Grundy, asking that a committee be appointed to inquire into the feasibility of vacating old Bath street. The resolution was amended to refer the matter to the Street Committee, and to add Messrs Grundy and Hoguet to the committee, and in this form it was passed.

The report of the Poor Committee was then taken up, and Mr. Scheide moved that the committee be instructed to give public notice that the borough would not pay more than $7 each for the burial of paupers. After considerable discussion the motion was lost.

The following bills were then presented

Charles Saxton, salary as Constable,	$25 00
S. S. Rue & Son, burying B. Williams	7 00
J. S. Brelesford & Son, burying paupers,	18 00
Simeon Brooks digging graves,	5 00
F. N. Booz, hauling gravel,	8 30
F. Goslin, work on streets,	1 32
S. Guy, " " "	93
S Holt, lighting street lamps,	3 00
J. W. Dyer, " " "	9 50
H Bellis, " " "	3 50
J. N. Brown " " "	1 25
J. S. Price, sand and bricks,	8 08
Penn'a. Globe Gas Light Co.	30 00

The clerk read a statement from the Pennsylvania Globe Gas Light Co., announcing the expiration of their contract for lighting the streets, and their willingness to continue the contract for another year upon the same terms. It was decided to accept the proposition, and have the contract renewed for another year.

Mr. Grundy, on behalf of the Lodge of Odd Fellows, called attention to the fact that the property of the lodge was assessed by the borough at $3,000, while the County and School Board fixed the valuation at $1,200. The organization asked that the borough valuation be reduced to uniformity with the School and County rates. The Clerk was instructed to reduce the valuation to $1,200 upon the duplicate.

In the matter of the borough tax duplicate, the Finance Committee having ascertained that the Constable would not accept it, were instructed to procure somebody else to collect it.

Mr. Scheide then called up again the question of the burial of paupers. The borough attorney, being present, was asked who came within scope of the law as claimants for public assistance. He stated that by a recent decision of court, persons who have established a residence in a place, and die unable to pay for burial, are the only cases under the law that the borough would be under obligations to look after. All other cases come under the jurisdiction of the county. Mr. Scheide, after hearing the opinion of Mr. Gilkeson, moved that the Poor Committee be instructed to pay $8.00 for each burial. This led to an animated discussion between Mr. Scheide on one side, and Messrs Brelsford and Potts on the other. The latter took a sentimental view of the matter, and thought burials at the public expense should be conducted in the same manner as if the cost were paid by individuals, and Mr. Scheide contended it was a matter to be looked at the same as other questions, and assistance rendered when necessary, but in such a manner that would make burial at the public expense less attractive. After much talk, an amendment, offered by Mr. Hoguet, was carried. It provided that the Poor Committee be instructed to pay $10 for the burial of adults, and $8 for children.

Council then adjourned.

—The Republican parade last Friday evening was one of the most creditable of the campaign. Visitors from Burlington, Beverly, and the surrounding country were present, and altogether there was a very fine display. The Burlington Pioneer Corps and the company in Zouave uniform attracted much attention, and if it were possible for Bristol Republicans to think the Bristol clubs could be excelled in appearance and drill, they would award the palm to their visitors of Friday evening. Nearly seven hundred men were in line, including a number of horsemen. The principal streets were paraded, and everything passed off in a satisfactory manner, except the failure of the procession to follow the route laid out in the First Ward. The streets were alive with people, and many houses were handsomely illuminated. The Bristol companies marched well and showed off to advantage, and the members of Company C, with their handsome uniforms, stepped along with the steadiness of veterans, and every man had impressed on his countenance his determination to do his duty and help save the country, if he had to walk his legs off to do it. Some of the Democratic roughs had announced their intention to attack the procession if it marched through Buckley street. That street was paraded, but the attacking parties failed to put in an appearance, although there was a little outcropping of ruffianism on the Canal Bridge, where a young Democrat, of foreign extraction, seized a cap from the head of one of the men, and was about to throw it into the canal, when he was stopped by those in authority, and he and his gang warned of the result if they committed any breach of the peace. After this everything was quiet.

—Last week, when the Democrats went over to Burlington to parade, they forgot John C. Stuckert, Esq., who was making his first campaign speech of the season, and left him to get to Bristol in whatever way he could. It cost a dollar to pay for a batteau to bring him home. The Republicans of the borough would have sent one of Cessna's canal boats over after Mr. Stuckert had they been aware of his unfortunate predicament.

—The Garfield battalion of our borough will go to Trenton, on Saturday evening, to take part in the Republican demonstration.

—The Bristol Gas light Company give notice that they will hereafter allow a discount of five per cent. on all bills paid within five days of presentation.

—This evening Charles E. Smith, of the Philadelphia *Press*, and Hon. George Lear, of Doylestown, are expected to address the meeting at the Wigwam. Mr. Smith has achieved a reputation as a forcible and fluent speaker, and Mr. Lear is so well known that he needs no special introduction. The public is invited to attend, irrespective of politics. Seats will be reserved for the ladies.

—Last night a scion of Democracy, unable to bear the sight of Republican jubilation, threw a stone at the illuminated window of the residence of Capt. Tice, on Cedar street. The stone struck the cornice of the portico, breaking off the corner of it, but otherwise doing no damage. This kind of business may lighten the gloom in Democratic breasts, but it is not the kind of arguments that makes votes.

—The Democrats are making no contest for Congressman in this district, and Godshalk will have a walk over the course. This is a sad circumstance, considering that Mr. Godshalk was sensible enough never to apply for $15,000 appropriation to improve the navigation of the Neshaminy. The Democrats, who profess to favor economy, urge this as a reason why Mr. Godshalk should be defeated. It is about as sensible as all their other arguments, and as convincing.

—A special meeting of Councils was called last night by the Finance Committee, for the purpose of appointing a collector of the unpaid duplicate. Mr. Scheide, Chairman of the Finance Committee reported that Wm. Louderbough would take the duplicate, and, on motion, Mr. Louderbough was appointed collector. Mr. Louderbough stated that as soon as his bond was prepared, Elwood Doron and Benjamin Louderbough would be given as sureties. The sureties were accepted by Council, and the meeting then adjourned.

—The Democratic funeral was late in getting started last night. 'Squire Lyndall led the procession by making a Greenback speech, eulogizing the Republican party for what it has been, and evidently rejoiced that through its instrumentality the Shylock of Indiana was so thoroughly buried. John C. Stuckert followed, and attempted to raise the spirits of his constituency by hopes of an electrical shock from the mysterious back counties of Indiana to revivify the Democratic corpse. William H. Sowden finally appeared, and under his ministrations the obsequies were finished.

—The Bristol Institute opened for the season on Tuesday evening, with its new President, Rev. Dr. Knox, in the chair. The attendance was pretty fair, and for a first meeting, the exercises were of an interesting character. Instrumental music was furnished by Miss Lizzie Parry and Messrs. Vandegrift and Willingmeyer, Miss Annie Pray sang a vocal solo; Miss Peck read a biographical sketch of Abraham Lincoln, John C. Stuckert, Esq., read a selection from "Pickwick Papers," and the "Portfolio" was read by Miss Laura Swain and Miss Virginia Parker. The instrumental selections were encored in every instance, and at the conclusion of Miss Pray's solo, she was the recipient of a handsome basket of flowers.

—But few Democrats summoned up courage enough to attend the meeting called last night in front of the Town House, to mourn over the untimely decease of W. H. English in Indiana. The greater part of the audience was composed of Republicans anxious to hear of the good points in the character of the deceased, as no one was able to point out any during his life time. No allusion was made to him, however, and the funeral orations charitably passed over his faults in silence. The impressive and pathetic remarks of John C. Stuckert, Esq., brought tears to many an eye, but William H. Sowden assuaged the grief somewhat by a rose-colored view of the sweet bye-and-bye when Republicans shall cease from troubling and there shall be offices enough to go all around.

—The *Intelligencer* says:

"Our candidates for Assembly, Messrs. Deemer, Major, Worthington and Wise, are good, substantial citizens, for whom it should be pleasure for every voter to deposit a ballot. They understand the wants of the people of the country, and its credit would be perfectly safe in their keeping. Just such men are needed at Harrisburg."

Another and very important reason why they are wanted there, every man of them, is that there will be an United States Senator to elect this winter, and it is a matter of importance to the business and workingman, that a Senator shall be chosen who will be sure to vote for protection to American industries, and against free trade in every form. No Democrat can be depended upon to do this, no matter what pledges he makes before election. The party wags the man, not the man the party.

—After the parade last night, the Republicans held a jollification meeting at the Wigwam, which was one of the most unique and enthusiastic political gatherings ever held in the town. The building was crowded and the audience was wild with enthusiasm. The meeting was altogether impromptu, not having been called or arranged for, and it not only called itself, but carried itself on. Speeches were made by Burnet Landreth, B. F. Gilkeson, J. Wesley Wright, Charles W. Peirce, W. H. Grundy, Charles E. Scheide, Chas. S. Bailey, Charles E. Scott, I. S. Tomlinson, Charles Tilly, and others. The scene was unparalleled. The men cheered and shouted, and the improvised orchestra of tin horns in the hands of usually staid and sober-minded citizens, kept up a din which threatened to blow the roof off the Wigwam, and was a knell of doom to the Democrats who see not a single bright spot in the pall of darkness which has fallen upon them.

—Republicans will control next Congress.

—Blaine speaks at Trenton, on Saturday.

—Indiana proved another Gettysburg for the Democracy.

—This is no time for Republicans to relax their efforts for victory in November.

—In the midst of rejoicing, let the Republicans remember that there is danger in over-confidence.

—The stock market improved immediately upon the receipt of the news of Republican victory.

—Watterson wrote the death-knell of Hancock—when he put "a Tariff for Revenue only" in the platform.

—Perhaps Gen. Hancock thinks, as he does of the tariff question, that the elections in Ohio and Indiana are "mere local issues."

—Don't the Democrats of the Indiana Supreme Court wish they hadn't, by a strained decision, kept their State an October State?

—One of the saddest things in this campaign is the "disaffection," the "lukewarmness" of Grant, Conkling, Logan and others!

—Having made all the use they can of English, the Democrats are talking of displacing him from their ticket. They might as well withdraw the whole ticket.

—Garfield has for years occupied positions where he could have obtained millions of dollars, had he been a corruptionist, yet he is scarcely better off than an average Ohio farmer. An honest life, however, counts for nothing with Democratic mud-slingers.

—If the Democratic party all by itself could increase the public expenditure $41,000,000 in five years, what could it do under the co-operation and control of the soft-money agitators and the Southern repudiators? Let the Northern taxpayer, who will pay for the experiment if it is tried, ponder on that question.

—The national debt was decreased $8,874,891 during the month of September. There is an argument in these figures for the continuance of the Republican party in power, which is unassailable. Still the Democracy want a change. The change they would give us would soon abolish the good effects of Republican rule.

—General Irvin McDowell, commanding on the Pacific coast, has procured leave of absence from army headquarters for the sole purpose of coming back to New York (where he has long maintained his legal residence), in order to vote next November. He wrote the other day to a friend, asking to be advised of the day on which he must be there for registration, saying that he was coming home solely to vote for General Garfield, and meant to bring another voter with him.

—Many of the leading politicians of both parties went to Philadelphia last evening to hear the returns from Ohio and Indiana. They report having had a lively time, but the Democratic brethren came home in an exceedingly funereal mood. Dr. Groom was among the number, but he could prescribe no balm for the Indiana epidemic. The Republicans were jubilant, as a matter of course, and were so exhilarated that, headed by a fife and drum corps, a party of them paraded the streets, arousing citizens of both parties, who, in some instances, were at a loss to know what all the noise was about. The Democrats soon found out, and kept dark, while many Republicans turned out and joined in the parade.

—Attorney General Devens says that the reports he receives from many of the officers of his administration in the South convince him that if the Democratic party were to gain control of the National Administration that whole section would lapse into a condition of unrebuked lawlessness and anarchy.

Local authorities, he says, sustained by public sentiment, frequently place themselves in the attitude of open hostility to the United States, and the higher authorities, fearful of offending this sentiment, give witness to this state of affairs by refusing a moral support to the Federal officials. The Marshal of Alabama reports that he cannot raise a sufficient force to serve a process in Covington county against persons charged with intimidating United States witnesses. "If Federal officials," queries General Devens, "backed by the moral force of the party which conquered in the Rebellion, cannot enforce the laws, what must become of the condition of affairs should the Administration fall into the hands of those whose proudest boast is that they tried to destroy the Union, and whose record since the war has been one of continuous attempts to override by violence the just rights of the majority.

—Do you know why the South is solid? So that it can more surely accomplish its ultimate object. So that it can concentrate all its power at the ballot-box, and thereby conquer the North by gaining possession of the General Government. Then it will take immediate steps to perpetuate its power. Then Proctor Knott's bill to transfer Southern claims to Southern courts will be put upon its passage. Then Colonel Manning's bill to appoint twelve new Judges of the Supreme Court, so that the Confederate element shall preponderate, will be in order. Then the two thousand millions of war claims, millions of Confederate pensions, millions of claims for liberated slaves, and all sorts of other claims, real and unreal, will ripen into a great harvest of big bonanzas; and all the South will hold a high carnival of joy; and the ex-Rebels will shout aloud as with one voice, "Let us rejoice and be exceeding glad, for great is the magnitude of Northern credulity." And then the North, the deluded, foolish North, the stupid, silly, imbecile North, fit object of contempt and ridicule, will realize, when it is too late, that all its sacrifices had at last resulted in a compromise instead of a conquest. But let us hope and believe that the North will be more true to itself, that it will rise in its might and avert such a grevious fate; that it will exert its strength and show its power, and not give the pen of the historian an opportunity to brand it with infamy, or to write "*ignominy*" over the grave of its heroism.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

FROM MARYLAND.

TALBOT CO., MARYLAND, October 4, 1880.

EDITOR GAZETTE: It is quite refreshing to receive your paper regularly and to learn through its columns that you of old Bucks county are awake to the dangers that surround us. We are on the eve of the most important election that has occurred in our history. It practically decides whether or not, the thousands of millions of money, and the hundreds of thousands of men, were spent and destroyed in vain.

When fairly beaten at the polls the rebel Democracy appealed to the sword, and after years of terrible conflict, by the sword they were defeated. And to-day this same rebel host are marching solidly to the front, ready to crush any opposition, under the iron heel of despotism, that dares to oppose them. What spirit actuates this solid movement? Is it to administer good government? to better the condition of our country, financially or otherwise? No, the spirit of revenge rules in the heart of Southern Democracy. Red handed treason now clamors to appoint the rulers of our country. Southern Rebels are ready to contribute the entire cotton crop to carry enough of your electors to give them the "Helm." And just as certain as they get it, they will steer us to destruction. They will wreck every interest in the land, and when once the death grip of the monster clutches power, and becomes master of the Army, Navy, Treasury, and all the government patronage, only another war, and it one of extermination, would dethrone them. They voted for the war; they cursed for years, hoping to gain their point. They would take up Grant, or the Devil himself, if it would accomplish their object. Principle! they have had none. Never! They have always been champions of human slavery. They are the advocates of rum, and the great majority of whiskey dens are its strongholds. "Lives there a man with soul so dead," in your Northern States, who can contribute by his vote to place in power this monster?

Amalgamated in its structure are all of our dangerous elements. The Socialists, Communists, Kearnyites, Molly Maguires, and all the followers of the "Infallible," with their divided allegiance. Guided always by their priests, they have been in all the bygone years instructed to vote solidly the Democrat ticket. Fled from from a land that starves its poor; slaves to a "power" that perpetuates by ignorance, yet they draw tighter the halter that has been about their necks, while liberty trembles in the balance. They cling to the party that would blight our land with war, with ruin and disaster.

The true principles of Republicanism are liberty and intelligence. Elements of antagonism to the perpetuity of power they wield over their subjects. To let this Rebel Democracy come into power means that the great busy North is whipped by slaveocrasy. It means a shrinkage of all our government securities, and the eyes of the world, it means repudiation. They cannot respect a debt that was made to subdue them. And when these securities weaken, or are threatened, down must go our banking system, and our country's prosperity. Men may delude themselves by saying they can be easily put out at the end of four years, but we've had that experiment.

Democracy here is buoyant, they already shout victory! Visions of huge fortunes loom up in the near future for their lost slave property. They are jubilant. They claim your State and the election by a huge majority. But they are a sanguine race, and money is to accomplish what fraud and force fails in. If England furnishes the money, the cotton bales of the South are the security. Whip them this time, and you have passed over the critical period; use no Rebel element further to conciliate the South. The increased representation will give us back our strength in Congress. The Negro vote is not reliable, here they are bought like strings of fish. A silver dollar would be a temptation irresistable. Their representation in Congress is a glaring fraud. Here lies an immense power over the intelligent North.

What of Republicans through the South, Northern men, if they carry the election. 'Tis now a criminal act to be associated with the dominant party in their estimation. A party that would not tolerate or allow opposition, must not be the rulers of our country. Put your shoulder to the wheel, we are in the Solid South, and hope to see the Stars and Stripes our National emblem. The hidden rages of the Rebellion are only laid away with care.

Truly, T. B. BAKER.

PROBABLY no agency contributed more to the results of Tuesday's State elections than the statement in the Democratic platform, written by a Southern man—"A Tariff for Revenue *only*." This open threat has been the great awakener among the workers and yeomen of the land, and that it has been fully understood the large Republican gains in the West fully testify. Not one of all the industrious freemen who voted on Tuesday for the preservation of their homes and the general prosperity, but knew that the question of protection was not only not "a mere local issue," but of grave national import, and that it is a matter that the General Government should "care to interfere with." In the light of these western elections, how supremely ignorant, if not mendacious, the superb soldier statesman appears! And how gay the English capitalist who contributed his money to convert the Western farmers of America to the glorious principles of Free Trade!

—Miss Anna Dickinson visited New York last week and confided to a correspondent of the *Boston Herald* her intention to return to the lecture platform, but not to the exclusion of her dramatic projects, for she intends to give readings from her play "Aurelian," and her lecture will be about Danton, whom she has long had in view as the subject of a drama which my yet be written.

RECORDING THE WATERLOO.

A dispatch to the New York *Herald*, says that The Indianapolis *Journal* of today will say of the Republican victory:—

There is no longer any doubt in regard to the result of Tuesday's election. The Democracy have met with a Waterloo defeat. They are routed, horse, foot and dragoons. A mere reduction of the Democratic majority would have been a Republican victory, but instead of this the Republicans have carried the State by a majority which is absolutely conclusive of the November election. We have elected Mr. Porter and the entire State ticket. We have elected nine Congressmen—a gain of three. We have a majority of the Legislature on joint ballot, insuring the election of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. McDonald. The victory is complete, symetrical and overwhelming. It is the greatest political event of the generation. Taken in connection with the Republican victory in Ohio it insures the election of Garfield and Arthur beyond the peradventure of a doubt. It is grand, glorious and gigantic. It is a vindication of government of the people by the people and for the people. It is the grandest triumph for free institutions that has occurred during this generation. It is a cause for congratulation and rejoicing among patriots throughout the Union. It will end the solid South. It is the death knell of Bourbon intolerance and proscription. It is a notice to the world that human rights and human equality and manhood suffrage are not, in the language of a distinguished Democrat, "barren ideality." It is a universal advertisement of the fact that the people still live and that the popular conscience is not dead.

Praise God from whom all blessing flow,
Praise Him all creatures here below.

—Senator Blaine wears a nickel-plated watch that cost him $7.50. He says he refused to take $10 for it, and that he means to carry it to the Senate as a product of American skill, and as a instance of what the protective tariff has done for American manufactures.

THE AGE OF MIRACLES
is past, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will not raise the dead, will not cure you if your lungs are half wasted by consumption, or your system sinking under cancerous disease. It is, however, unsurpassed both as a pectoral and alterative, and will cure obstinate and severe disease of the throat and lungs, coughs, and bronchial affections. By virtue of its wonderful alterative properties it cleanses and enriches the blood, thus curing pimples, blotches, and eruptions, and causing even great eating ulcers to heal. Sold by druggists.

—"Shall those who attempted to destroy the Government be permitted to control it? This is still the overshadowing issue, and every man who is proud of his country and its great war record, should say NO with his vote.

☞Do not poison your little ones with any soothing remedy containing Opium, Morphia or Paregoric. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is warranted not to contain any Opiates or anything injurious to the infant system.

☞Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound stands at the head of all preparations of Tar Hoarhound, and it needs only one trial to satisfy the most uncredulous that it will do all that is claimed of it; *that for Coughs and Colds it has no equal.* Sold by all druggists at 25 and 50 Cents per Bottle.

☞To be? or not to be? That is the question." Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer the aches and pains that human flesh is heir to, when overtaken by a severe cough or cold, or to purchase a bottle of Sine's Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound, and by thus opposing, end them. Sold by all druggists. 25 and 50 Cents per Bottle.

☞Just opened. Mertz's Ice Cream Saloon. Finest quality of cream, purest fruit flavors, and good measure.

☞M. B. Roberts' Embrocation will not cure all the diseases that human flesh is heir to, but for Rheumatism, Sprains, Swellings, Burns or Flesh Wounds it has no peer, if it has an equal Sold by all druggists at 35 and 50 Cents.

☞For fine confectionery and fruits, send your order to Mertz.

☞W. Grace, 112 Cedar street above, Episcopal Church, Bristol Pa., dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, has the largest and best assortment in Bristol, wholesale and retail Call and examine styles before purchasing elsewhere.

☞Write to Mrs. LYDIA E PINKHAM, No 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for names of ladies that have been restored to perfect health by the use of her VEGETABLE COMPOUND It is a positive cure for the most stubborn cases of female weakness.

☞This is not a fairy tale, although there is some magic about it, and if you have any desire to find out what kind of a tale it is, or wherein the magic lies, ask your druggist for a bottle of Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound, and the secret may be learned from the inside wrapper. Sold by all druggists at 25 and 50 Cents.

☞You can buy calico, warranted fast color, at 5 cents per yard, crash 5 cents, at Wood's.

☞Largest stock of pearl buttons in the country, 2, 4 5 and 10 cents dozen, needles, 2 cents a paper; pins, 4 cents; cotton, 5 cents, at Wood's.

☞From Sheriff sale,—Lot of elegant lace fichus and long ties, 10 cents, at Wood's.

☞Shoulder shawls, 25 cents; embroidered corsets 40 cents, children's stockings, 1,000 pair, at 7 cents, at Wood's.

☞New mackerel, 2 cents each, cramberries, 8 cents: beans, 8 cents, pears, 8 cents; coffee, 2 lb. for 25 cents, very fine, 18 and 20 cents; fine butter, 28 cents, rice, 9 cents, dried beef 6 cents a quarter lb., at Wood's

☞If you have a horse for sale, one package of Roberts' Horse Powders will improve his condition to the extent of 10 per cent in his selling price. Farmers figure this out. 25 Cents buys a package. For sale by all druggists.

☞Every one who has used it pronounces Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup the best remedy known for the complaints of early childhood. It contains no opiates.

☞Write to Mrs. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, No. 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets relative to the curative properties of her VEGETABLE COMPOUND in all female complaints.

☞Poulterers and Farmers that are alive to their interests are at this season of the year giving their chickens M. B. Roberts' Poultry Powders. It makes them healthy and strong, consequently more valuable for the fall trade.

☞Have you ever known any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition, do you not find their possessor enjoying good health? Parker's Ginger Tonic always regulates these important organs, and never fails to make the blood rich and pure, and to strengthen every part of the system. It has cured hundreds of despairing invalids. Ask your neighbor about it. See another column.

☞Just opened, a case of Royal Cashmeres, all shades, at 15c. a yard, at J. Wesley Wright's, Bristol.

☞October Fashion Sheet now ready, gratis, at J. Wesley Wright's.

☞Chinese Lanterns for Illumination, at the Ark.

☞For Sale, Stock and Fixtures of a well-known business stand on Mill Street. Address Box 322, Bristol, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL 1880 WINTER
$250,000
In all Grades of
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

COOK & BROTHER

Beg to announce to their Customers in

BUCKS COUNTY, PA

that they are fully prepared for the Fall Business of 1880.

Encouraged by the immensely increased patronage bestowed on us during the past 12 months, we have collected a magnificent Stock, unequaled anywhere, in the essentials of

THOROUGHNESS,
VARIETY, and
LOW PRICES.

200 Cases of Domestic Underwear.

We offer, under exceptional advantages in price, secured by large Purchases and Cash Payments, full lines of

The American Hosiery Co.'s Underwear,
The Norfolk and New Brunswick Underwear,
The New Britain Knitting Co.'s Underwear,
The Root Manufacturing Co.'s Underwear,
The Star Knitting Co.'s Underwear,
The Medlicott Hosiery Co.'s Underwear,
The Dunham Underwear,
The Valentine Underwear,
The Dudley Hosiery Co.'s Underwear.

WE OFFER PARTICULAR ADVANTAGES IN

SCARLET UNDERWEAR,

KEEPING ALL GRADES OF MEN'S WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S GOODS, OF GUARANTEED QUALITY AND PURE COCHINEAL DYE ONLY.

IN FOREIGN GOODS,

The well-earned reputation of our House is more than maintained by our large importation of old-established and favorite makes, such as

CARTWRIGHT & WARNERS' UNDERWEAR.
(We are the largest Importers of these Goods in the United States.)
GEO. BRETTLE & CO'S SILK UNDERWEAR.
(Of Guaranteed Quality)
I. & R. MORLEY'S HOSIERY,

And the productions of every maker of character in

ENGLAND,
FRANCE and
GERMANY.

It has not escaped the notice and favorable comment of our Customers, both old and new, that while we avail ourselves of every modern appliance to cheapen our goods and extend our trade, (which is the largest of the kind in America) we have never abandoned the good old-fashioned business principles of

PERSONAL SUPERVISION and ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

The favor of YOUR Patronage and Influence Respectfully Solicited.

COOK & BROTHER,

Largest Retail Dealers in Hosiery and Underwear in America,

Nos. 51 & 53 North Eighth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Importers of Cartwright & Warners' Merino Goods.
Importers of Geo. Brettle & Co's Spun Silk Underwear.
☞ Orders by mail have Prompt Attention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

80-Acre Farm in Falls Township. Estate of Chalkley Wiltshire, deceased.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court of Bucks County, the subscribers will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, situated on the Fallsington Road, within 300 yards of the village of Tullytown and the station on the Penna Railroad at that place, adjoining the Delaware Division of the Penna. Canal, lands of Amos Headly, J W Paxson, Estate of Jon Burton, and others, on FIFTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 11th, 1880, all that valuable farm belonging to said estate, containing about 80 acres, more or less, of beautiful farm land without waste, easy of cultivation, and under good fence

The improvements are a large two and a half-story frame house, containing nine rooms, verandah front and cellar under the whole house. Frame Barn, wagon-house, corn-cribs, wood-house, and other outbuildings, with well of soft water under cover at the kitchen door.

The land is well adapted to the growth of grain, grass, potatoes, or tobacco, and treated as the owners of adjoining lands treat theirs, the returns, we think, will be equally fine, but we will have to sell before we can settle the estate, so be on hand the day of sale. The terms will be made to suit and made known at sale by the undersigned

Also, at the same time, will be sold all the PERSONAL PROPERTY of said deceased, consisting in part of 3 farm horses, 7 cows, 7 hogs, hay wagon (iron axle), carriage, cart, mower and reaper, combined, one-horse power and threshing machine, roller, corn plow, grain fan, corn sheller, cutting box, hay rake, hay fork and pulleys, 5 plows, 2 harrows, cultivator, post machine, wheelbarrow, 2 sets of double harness, set of single harness, large lot of carpenters' tools, 3 ladders, 100 ready-made posts, forks, rakes shovels, &c Ten acres of corn by the shock, fifteen tons of hay, one ton of rye straw, 100 bushels of wheat, lot of oats, 30 bushels of rye, 40 bushels of old corn, 30 bushels of potatoes, barrel of pork, 2 firkins of lard, vinegar, and lot of dairy fixtures. Household Goods in their variety, 3 feather beds, 3 pair of bedsteads, and bedding in its variety, 4 bureaus, crockery and glass ware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, eight-day clock, sofa, 6 spring-seat chairs, 2 looking glasses, 2 dining-tables, settee, cook stove and fixtures, 2 parlor stoves, a 40-gallon farmers' boiler, lard press, tubs, buckets, benches, &c, together with many other articles not necessary to mention, both in doors and out, all of which will be sold without reserve

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon A long credit given on the Personal Property and terms at sale. Come early Real Estate will be sold at 2 o'clock P.M.

PIERSON MITCHELL, JOHN BURTON, } Administrators

JOS BROWN, Auctioneer.

IS THE COUNTRY ALL RIGHT?

YES! 1880 1881 YES!

Because Whether GARFIELD or HANCOCK IS ELECTED ELECTED

All People, Old and Young, are electing the

American Agriculturist

which greatly Benefits, Delights, and Profits every Man, Woman and Child—in City, Village, and Country Those subscribing now for Vol 40 (1881) get the Rest of this Year Free.

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Splendid Premiums to Clubs! 44 Pages Illustrated Descriptions sent Free. Send Your Address on Postal Card to

ORANGE JUDD CO., Publishers,
245 Broadway, NEW YORK.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS & NOTIONS.

HAVING purchased of John W Montgomery, the store No. 15 DORRANCE ST., Bristol, I hereby inform my friends and others that am now ready to supply them with Groceries, Domestic Dry Goods, and Notions, at as reasonable prices as the same quality of goods can be had for elsewhere, and ask for a share of your patronage.

Respectfully,

EDWARD H. FOSTER.

BOROUGH TAX NOTICE.

THE uncollected tax of the Borough of Bristol having been placed in my hands for collection, I hereby give notice that I will be at the Town House on Saturday afternoon and evening, 16th inst., and every evening during the week following, for the purpose of receiving taxes.

WM. LOUDERBOUGH, Collector.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL sell at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28th, 1880, at 3 o'clock P. M., the House and Lot on Race Street, Bristol, now occupied by Jno. Halferty. A DORRANCE.

WM. KINSEY, Auctioneer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOME & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

BRISTOL, PA.

Will re-open September 8th, 1880. Instruction in French and German by

MLLE. PARIGOT.

For circulars address, MISS A. MERRIAM, Principal.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
NEW YORK DIVISION.

Trains to and from Bristol Station

For West Philadelphia.
3:15, 6:30, 7:30, 10:15, 10:32 A M, 1:11, 3:02, 4:10, 5:50, 6:40, 6:59, 9:20, 10:51, 12:05 P. M.

For Kensington.
6:50, 7:36, 8:21, 9:31 A. M., 12:25, 2:30, 5:51, 7:16 P. M.

For New York.
12.54, 7:37, 9:12, 11:43 A. M., 2:39, 6:19, 8:09 P. M.

For Trenton.
7:37, 8:30, 9:12, 11:09, 11:43 A. M., 12:47, 2:39, 3:00, 4:48, 5:28, 6:10, 6:19, 6:58, 8:09, 9:08 P M

From Trenton.
6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 9:00, 10:14, 12:01 A. M., 12:55, 2.45, 3:30, 5:30, 6.42, 6:55, 9 00 P. M.

From Kensington.
7:00, 7:45, 8:35, 10:15 A. M., 2:15, 4:10, 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:20 P. M.

From West Philadelphia.
12:01 Night, 5:20, 6:30, 7:00, 8:30, 11:00 A M, 12:01 Noon, 1:00, 2:00, 4:10, 4:45, 5:30, 7:30, 8:30 P. M.

From New York.
7:25, 8:15, 10:55 A M 12:55, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55, 8:25, 9:55, 11:55 P. M.

For further information see time tables, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

F. THOMSON, Gen Manager. L. P. FARMER, Gen. Pass. Agent.
F W JACKSON, Gen. Supt. U. R. R. of N. J. Division.

Trips Resumed to Trenton.

THE STEAMER EDWIN FORREST

Will leave Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Penn's Manor, White Hill and Trenton

Leaves Arch St. wharf.			Leaves South Trenton.		
Friday, 15,	10	A. M.	Friday, 15,	2	P. M
Saturday, 16,	10	A. M.	Saturday, 16,	2	P. M
Monday, 18,	11½	A M	Monday, 17,	3½	P. M
Tuesday, 19,	12	M	Tuesday, 19,	4	P. M
Wednesday, 20,	1	P. M	Wednesday, 20,	5	P. M
Thursday, 21,	1½	P. M	Thursday, 21,		Don't go.

Leaves Bristol about one hour and a half after leaving Philadelphia or Trenton.

Fare, Philadelphia to Trenton 40 cts. Excursion 60 cts.

All other places, 25cts. Excursion, 40 cts.

Trips Resumed.

THE STEAMBOAT COLUMBIA,

ON and after Monday, May 10th, the Steamboat Columbia, will leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7 15 A. M., and 4 P. M., touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 00 and 6 P. M. Fare, 25c each way. Excursion, 40c.

Sunday—Leave Bristol at 8 15 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Philadelphia at 2 and 6 P. M.

THE STEAMBOAT TWILIGHT

leaves Chestnut Street Wharf at 7 A. M., and 3 P. M. for Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Florence, touching at Riverton, House of Correction, Torresdale, Delanco and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Florence at 10 A. M. and Bristol at half-past 10. On the 3 o'clock trip only as far as Bristol, leaving there at 5 P. M.

Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. Usual low rates on freight.

The Steamboat GEM

Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

ON account of ill health I will offer at PRIVATE SALE my store and dwelling, situated on the corner of Radcliffe and Dorrance streets, Bristol, Pa. This property is a very desirable one, both on account of its location, and the substantial character of the buildings. Terms very reasonable. For particulars apply to or address H. A. BAILEY, Bristol, Pa.

For Sale.

HOUSES of every size and description. Terms of payment very liberal.

JOSHUA PEIRCE.

FOR RENT.

The STORE ROOM now occupied by J. H. Bostwick, is for rent any day after the date of this advertisement. Call at the store, corner Mill and Pond Street, for further instruction. It is the finest room in Bristol.

J. H. BOSTWICK.

Bristol, May 20th, 1880.

FOUND!

A GOOD SIZED BATTEAU, painted red, with a green stripe. The owner can have same by calling on JOSHUA BURTON, 72 Washington Street, Bristol, Pa.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

[Prepared and Selected for the Bucks Co. Gazette.]

THE HOUSEHOLD.

GOOD USE FOR SOAPSUDS.—Save your washing suds for the garden; if they are poured over the roots of plum trees they will kill the curculio; if turned at the roots of geraniums, roses, etc., they will enhance their beauty ten-fold.

CORNS AND SORE FEET.—One of the simplest and speediest remedies for small corns, chafes and bunions, or for sore feet generally, is bathing in good old apple-jack or cider-brandy. Bathe the feet gently with this, rubbing well before going to bed, with stockings on, and as often during the day as need be, by pouring enough inside the stockings to saturate them. Pure Santa Croix rum will answer in the absence of apple brandy. A day or two will produce desirable results, proving that the liquors are infinitely better applied externally to the feet than internally to the head.

TO REMOVE GREASE.—The collars of coats become soiled very quickly from contact with the hair, but chloroform will clean them very well without any bad odor. Potato starch water, made by grating potatoes in a little water and letting it settle, then pouring it off and rubbing it with a sponge, will also take off the grease and spots. Ammonia in water rubbed on with a flannel or sponge will answer the purpose. In all cases brush thoroughly in the first place. To remove grease from carpets and restore colors, take a handful of crushed soap bark (quiliqua) to a pail of water. Scrub the spots and sponge the carpets all over.

A SIMPLE PROTECTION for metallic surfaces as of plows, and indeed of all other implements, tools, and other household articles, is a mixture of say a pint of lard and a piece of rosin (resin) the size of an egg, melted with it. This supplies a sort of cheap varnish that may be rubbed on with a cloth very thinly. The rosin will shut out air and moisture, and keep the surface bright. Steel knives and forks laid away for occasional use, if smeared with the thinnest film of this mixture, and wiped nearly clean, will be saved from rust. The coat is quickly removed by dipping in hot water and wiping, when they are brought out for use. This applies to all metal surfaces, steel, iron, brass, etc.

TREATMENT OF SCARLET FEVER.—The foreign medical journals quite generally notice the successful treatment of scarlet fever by Dr. H. Pigeon, by the use of sulphur. It appears that all the cases in which he employed this remedy were well marked, and the epidermis on the arms in each case came away like the skin of a snake. The patient was thoroughly anointed twice a day with sulphur ointment and five or ten grains of sulphur given in a little jam twice daily. Sufficient sulphur was burned three times a day, on coals on a shovel, to fill the room with fumes, and, of course, was thoroughly inhaled by the patient. Dr. Pigeon asserts that, under this mode of treatment, each case improved immediately, and none were over eight days in making a complete recovery.

THE COOK'S CORNER.

SAUSAGE.—A very nice way to cook sausages is to boil them first in water in a frying-pan; then encasing them in a covering of plain pie-crust, bake them until they are done. You may make a gravy, if you like, out of the water they were boiled in, adding browned flour, a small piece of butter and a little summer savory.

TOUGH STEAK.—Instead of pounding cut it with a sharp knife, making fine parallel cuts on either side until every part has been crossed and recrossed. Press it together and lay on a wire broiler. Hold close to the fire until each side is seared to retain the juice, then turn and tend with the utmost care. Place the steak upon a hot platter and season with bits of butter, pepper and salt.

EGGS, NEWPORT STYLE.—Take one pint of bread crumbs and soak in one pint of milk. Beat eight eggs very light, and stir with the soaked crumbs, beating five minutes. Have ready a saucepan in which are two tablespoonfuls of butter, thoroughly hot, but not scorching; pour in the mixture, season with pepper and salt, as the mass is opened and stirred with the "scrambling," which should be done quickly with the point of the knife, for three minutes, or until thoroughly hot. Serve on a hot platter, with squares of buttered toast.

BUNS.—One and one-half cups of new milk, one cup of nice yeast, one-half cup of sugar; mix with flour enough to form a thin batter; let it rise from night till morning, then if very light, add one teaspoonful of salaratus, one cup of sugar, one-half cup melted butter, the whites of two eggs, essence of lemon, and some English currants. Mix stiff and let it raise until quite light, then mould into small cakes and put them on a baking tin to rise once more, giving them space to spread enough to join each other. Do not let them get sour, but as soon as light, wet the tops with the white of an egg, sprinkle with white sugar, and bake in a quick oven.

SPONGE CAKE.—This is perfect if properly made. Ten eggs, 1 lb. pulverized sugar, half a pound of flour, juice and grated rind of one large lemon. Prepare all the ingredients before commencing to make the cake. Sift flour four times, sift sugar; after the flour is weighed add a teaspoon even full of cream of tartar. Two persons should beat the eggs, one the yolks and half the sugar, the other one the whites, until both are very light. Then very lightly cut the whites into the yolks and add the rest of the sugar. Lastly sift the flour in little at a time very gently but quickly. Put in a pan not buttered and bake in a very moderate oven, as the whole cake should be heated before beginning to rise. When done, turn upside-down, with little blocks at the sides, so it will not touch anything, and when cold loosen the edges with a knife and take out, cover with icing. After the cream of tartar is added to the flour, sift so as to mix it thoroughly. Try with a straw to see if it is done in forty minutes.

A Big Success.

"My wife had been ailing a long time with dyspepsia and nervousness, and was in bed two years with a complication of disorders her physicians could not cure, when I was led by reading a circular left at my door to try Parker's Ginger Tonic. Having been so often deceived by worthless mixtures, nothing but my wife's dangerous condition could have led us to make any more experiments. But it was a big success. Three bottles cured her, at a cost of a dollar and fifty cents, and she is now as strong as any woman, and regularly does her household duties."—R. D., Buffalo. See other column.

☞They said: "She never told her love, but let concealment like a worm in the bud feed on her damask cheek;" but when they found it was not love, but the remains of a cold that was surely and sadly leading to consumption, they procured for her a bottle of Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound. It is needless to remark that she recovered. Sold by all druggists. 25 Cents per Bottle.

☞"Quoth the Raven, never more!" But he had no reference to Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound, for it only needs one trial for people evermore to use it in cases of Colds or Coughs and all affections of Bronchial Tubes. Sold by all reliable druggists at 25 and 40 Cents per Bottle.

☞Everybody says so. Mertz, corner Pond and Washington streets has the largest bread in Bristol.

Pennsylvania State College admits both sexes. Endowment half a million. Tuition *free*. Courses of study, Classical, Scientific, and Agricultural. A thorough Preparatory Department. Expenses $3 to $5 per week. For catalogue, address

JOSEPH SHORTLIDGE, A.M., Pres. State College, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Timely Advice on Fall Clothes.

You are thinking of your clothing for fall: what it shall be; how and where you shall get it.

COME AND SEE US.

Come and see us, or drop us a line, saying what you want, as near as you can. If you are here, you can see for yourself a great variety of things, try on what you like, and go home with the old clothes in a bundle. That is very easy; and nothing can be more satisfactory.

NOT A STRANGE PLACE.

It isn't as if you were going to a strange place. The chances are you've been here before, and know something of our ways. Perhaps your neighbor has been here; and has told you it was a good place to go to. Perhaps you've only read that we sell a good many clothes, and say to people who buy them: Bring them back if you don't find them everyway to your liking.

Now this is really why we are not strangers to anybody: because we deal with everybody as with a neighbor; and expect him to come right back if he has cause of complaint.

IF YOU DON'T COME.

But, suppose you don't come. How are we going to sell you just what you want to buy, without your seeing things beforehand? Try; write; say about how much you want to pay for a business suit, dress suit, overcoat, or whatever you want; say what your occupation is; say anything that has any bearing on what we ought to send you. It will not take us two minutes to guess what you want; if we don't guess right, that's our loss, not yours.

HAVE YOUR OWN WAY!

Perhaps you want your clothing made to your measure. Did you suspect that we make to measure a half-million dollars'-worth of clothing every year for people we never saw and never expect to see? You may be very certain that we have a way of doing such work without much risk of a misfit; for a misfit, you know, comes right back to us. We are pretty careful about making blunders when we've got them all to make good.

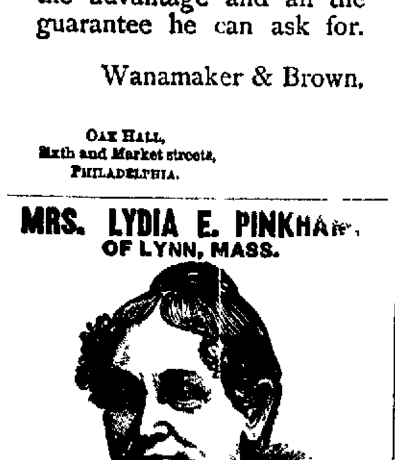
OUR WAY:

Our way of doing business is to make the buyer welcome, at the outset, to all the advantage and all the guarantee he can ask for.

Wanamaker & Brown.

OAK HALL,
Sixth and Market streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM,
OF LYNN, MASS.



DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

WATCHMAKERS, 902 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Dealers in American and Geneva Watches, 18 kt. Gold Cases and the most reliable Movements; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Boys' Watches, Chronographs, Repeaters, Chatelaine Watches. The Lowest Prices, marked in plain figures, from which there is no deviation. Orders and inquiries by mail receive prompt attention.

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE!

Independent Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

THE members of the above company are hereby notified that they are required to pay to **SILAS TOMLINSON**, Treasurer, within sixty days from the date hereof, **Twenty Cents** to every $100 insured by them respectively. Upon all bills remaining unpaid after Wednesday, Nov. 10th, ten per cent. will be added, and policy suspended until payment is made.

The Treasurer will attend at the following times and places:

Monday,	Oct. 18	Closson's Hotel, Bristol, 9 to 12.
Monday,	" 18	Eddington, 2.
Monday,	" 18	Red Lion, 3 to 4.
Tuesday,	" 19	Johnson's, Holmesburg, 9 to 4.
Thursday,	" 21	Tacony Hotel, 9 to 12.
Thursday,	" 21	Penn's Office, Bridesburg, 2 to 4.
Monday,	" 25	Campbell's, Frankford, 9 to 4.
Wednesday,	" 27	Baxendine's, Sandiford, 9 to 12.
Wednesday,	" 27	Murray's, Bustleton, 2 to 4.
Thursday,	" 28	Penn's Office, Bridesburg, 9 to 4.
Monday,	Nov. 1	Hoffman's, Fox Chase, 9 to 12.
Monday,	" 1	Felton's Store, Olney, 2 to 4.
Tuesday,	" 2	Davidson's, City Line, 9 to 12.
Tuesday,	" 2	Tompkins, Kerper's Corner, 2 to 4.
Monday,	" 8	McClintock's Frankford, 9 to 4.
Tuesday,	" 9	C. S. Clayton's Lady Washington, 9 to 12.
Wednesday,	" 10	Johnson's, Holmesburg, 9 to 3.

LESTER COMLY, Secretary.

BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT CO.

TO INVESTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Treasurer of the Bristol Improvement Company will receive subscriptions for stock of the company at his office, in Livingston Mills, Bristol, Pa., for all or any part of

$20,000

authorized increase of said stock. As is well known, this is a permanent seven per cent. dividend stock, based upon Real Estate security, and must commend itself to prudent investors. CHAS. E. SCHEIDE, Secretary.

Bristol, Aug. 11, 1880.

Seven Per Cent. Investment at Par.

FOR SALE. STOCK IN THE BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY. Pays quarterly dividends at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, with almost absolute security. The investment is entirely in real estate of the most substantial character, and at the present low cost of building, the value of which every stockholder is capable to judge.

It is not possible to find any other investment yielding so large a return at so little risk.

JOSHUA PEIRCE.

FRUIT WINE AND JELLY PRESS.

PRICE $3.00.

For Seeding and Extracting Juice
—FROM—
ALL FRUITS AND BERRIES
EVERY FAMILY NEEDS ONE.
Send for a Catalogue, Free.
ENTERPRISE MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
FOR SALE BY THE HARDWARE TRADE.

THE MISSES CABEEN

Will open their SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN at the Friends' School House, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1880. For circulars apply at their residence, cor. of Radcliffe and Franklin streets, Bristol, Pa.

DELAVAU'S

Whooping Cough REMEDY.

Manufactured over thirty years, has proved to be the most reliable medicine for its purpose ever placed before the public. It will STOP THE WHOOPING, EASE EXPECTORATION, and greatly RELIEVE THE SPASMODIC COUGH—usually lasting so long, besides shortening its duration to about half the usual time. Bring perfectly harmless in its action, the effect of an overdose will only sicken the stomach or produce a slight vomiting. It is also an unfailing remedy for the immediate relief of CROUP and HOARSENESS, and in RACKING COUGH and COLD ON THE CHEST it will make a speedy cure. **Price 50 cents. WM. W. DELAVAU, Proprietor, Sixth & Wood Sts., Philadelphia.** For sale by all Druggists.

For sale in Bristol by H. G. PETERS, 63 Mill St.

We Are Increasing Our Sales All The Time.

AND WHY?

BECAUSE—Our goods are always found as we represent them.

BECAUSE—Consumers have come to the conclusion they might as well have the best they can get, when they have to pay no more for it.

We are getting new coal and flour and feed customers every day or so.

Come examine our stock and give us a trial and satisfy yourselves.

HAWKE & JOHNSON,
25 Bath Street, Bristol
Open from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M.

AT NO. 61 MILL ST., BRISTOL

PERSONS IN WANT OF

TINWARE

of the best quality and manufacture, will find it at

C. C. DOUGLASS'
Stove and Tinware Store.

ROOFING and JOBBING done on the best terms.

JAMES LYNDALL,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

Foot of Pond Street, Bristol, Pa.

KALSOMINING AND FRESCOING

A Speciality.

Estimates furnished and all orders promptly attended to.

For Rent.

SEVERAL small stone houses on Lafayette Street, and one ten-room house on Dorrance Street.

JOSHUA PEIRCE

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bristol Mills.

FLOUR, FEED, LUMBER, COAL.

ROGERS BROTHERS,
Successors to J. & A. Dorrance.

Flour
Fresh ground from the best of Wheat and promptly delivered to customers.

Feed
of all kinds constantly on hand and ground to order.

Lumber.
Seasoned White Pine Boards and Plank of all grades; Hemlock Boards, Joist and Scantling, Lath Pickets, Oak Posts, &c.

☞Sawed Hemlock Fencing of the best quality.

Bills for large, long or odd sized timber cut at our

Saw Mill
at the shortest notice from selected logs and at the lowest prices.

Planing Mill.
Yellow and White Pine Flooring, Siding &c. of the different grades, constantly on hand and made to order, which our facilities enable us to sell at very reasonable prices.

Shingles
In all the varieties as to size, quality and prices so that our customers cannot fail to be suited.

Coal
Of the different sizes kept dry under our sheds, well screened and free from slate and dust.

Wood
Ready Sawed for Summer use and very cheap. CEDAR RAILS lower than usual.

Grain Bought
At the Bristol Mills, and the highest market price paid.

361 ROGERS BROTHERS.

SHELDON HOUSE,

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.

"The City By The Sea."

Summer and Winter Resort

on the Shores of the Broad Atlantic and Wesley Lake. Cool Breezes in Summer, and Warm, Steam heated Rooms in Winter.

Largest and most Central House in the Grove, and the only one having a

PASSENGER ELEVATOR,

and all other Important First-Class Modern Improvements.

Speaking Tubes to each room. Acoustic Speaking Telephone. Telegraph. Gas Works.

WARM SALT WATER BATHS.

Fire Escapes. Cool Spring Warm and Shady Groves.

ENTIRE FREEDOM from MOSQUITOES.

Splendid Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Drives, and Walks. Perfect Drainage by a large new Sewer. One and a half hours from New York via Central R. R. of N. J. 15 Trains each way daily. Two and a half hours from Philadelphia. 12 minutes from Long Branch. OPEN THE YEAR ROUND.

WELCOME E. SHELDON.

MEAT! MEAT!

MILTON WEBSTER,
AT THE
Corner Mill and Cedar Streets
BRISTOL, PA

KEEPS always on hand a large supply of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, &c. Also, Smoked Hams, Bologna Sausage, Smoked Shoulders, and Prepared Meat of all kinds.

Special inducements given cash customers. 2

THE INDEPENDENT
Mutual
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

EFFECTS INSURANCE on Real and Personal Property, on the strictly mutual principle, in Bristol and parts adjacent.

GEORGE W. RHAWN, President.
LESTER COMLY (Byberry P. O.), Sec'y and Treas.
EMMOR COMLY, Agent, Bristol.
1085

H. A. Bradfield,
AGENT FOR
DECKER & BRO. AND HAINES BROS.

PIANOS,
MASON & HAMLIN
ORGANS,
VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, BANJOS, TAMBOURINES.

The best quality of violin, banjo, and guitar strings, at low prices. A large assortment of sheet music on hand. Also, a full supply of Fancy Stationery, steriscopic views, school stationery, and pocket cutlery, etc., etc. 28 RADCLIFFE Street, Bristol, Pa.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 Walnut Street,

Opposite Independence Square, Philadelphia.
CAPITAL.......................... $400,000 00
ASSETS.......................... 1,535,238

Directors:

John Devereux,	Thomas Smith,
Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Henry Lewis,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Edwin N. Benson,
Thomas Robins,	Dan'l Haddock, Jr.

Franklin A. Comly.
JOHN DEVEREUX, President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.
144 JOHN L. THOMSON, Asst Sec

At J. Milnor's Store,

Corner of Wood and Washington Sts

BRISTOL, PA.,

Can always be found a full line of

Fine Groceries and Provisions

consisting in part of
DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER LARD, TEAS and COFFEE,
And in fact, everything in the Grocery Line.

THE BUBBLE BURST!
THE BOOM OVER!!
Great Downfall in Prices!!!

New Wholesale and Retail price list of Muslins:

Fruit of the Loom, 9 cts.
Forrestdale, 10 cts.
Dwight, 9½ cts.
Harris, 7½ cts.
Forrest, 8 cts.
¾ Width. 6 cts.
} Bleached.

Dwight, 9 cts.
Nashua R. 8 cts.
Yaconia B. 7½ cts.
Oella, 7 cts.
Blank, 6 cts.
} Unbleached.

Best calico 5, 6 and 7 cents; Towelling 5 cents; Prices of the above Muslins are by the piece only; smaller quantities ½ cent more.

WOOD'S CASH STORE,
BRISTOL.

NOTICE.

Persons having business to transact with

FRANK P. ADAMS,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

will please call at the Office of B. F. GILKESON, Esq., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. At other times, at his own Office, opposite the Cottage Hotel.

Estate Notice.

ESTATE of John C. Burton, of Bristol Township, Bucks County, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment; and persons having claims against the same, will present them in proper form for settlement, without delay, to

JOSHUA BURTON, JOSEPH BURTON, } Administrators.

$20,000

To invest on good Real Estate Security. Farm land preferred.

THOMAS EASTBURN.
Langhorne, Pa

MEDICAL.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

A vegetable preparation and the **only sure remedy** in the world for **Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.**

☞Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

☞For the cure of **Diabetes**, call for **Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.**

☞For the cure of **Bright's** and the other diseases, call for **Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.**

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best **Blood Purifier**, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures **Scrofulous** and other **Skin Eruptions and Diseases**, including **Cancers, Ulcers**, and other **Sores.**

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the **Safe Bitters.** It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

Quickly gives **Rest** and **Sleep** to the suffering, cures **Headache** and **Neuralgia**, prevents **Epileptic Fits**, and relieves **Nervous Prostration** brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

Are an immediate and active stimulus for a **Torpid Liver**, and cure **Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhœa, Malaria, Fever and Ague**, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE
SAFE DIABETES CURE
SAFE BITTERS
SAFE NERVINE
SAFE PILLS

READ! SAVE THYSELF

H. H. Warner & Co.,
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
☞Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

A POSITIVE CURE!

This remedy is offered to the Public with the most entire confidence in its virtues, based upon an experience of **15** years, during which time its efficacy as an Infallible remedy for piles has been fully established. It almost immediately relieves the **PAIN**, and in a short time allays the **INFLAMMATION**, which is such a disagreeable symptom of **PILES**; and by attending to the full directions the sufferer will be speedily relieved from the unpleasant affection. Prepared only by **EUGENE D. RITTER, Druggist, S. W. Cor. Sixth & Thompson Streets, Philadelphia.**

WILLARD'S PILE PILLS should always be used in conjunction with the ointment when there is constipation. PRICE 25 CENTS per box. For sale by W. N. K. BOILEAU, Bristol

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known are so skillfully combined in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC as to make it the greatest **Blood Purifier** and **The Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used.**

So perfect is the composition of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC that no disease can long exist where it is used. If you have **Dyspepsia, Headache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bowel, Kidney** or **Liver Disorder**, or if you need a mild stimulant, or appetizer, the TONIC is just the medicine for you, as it is highly curative and invigorating but never intoxicating.

If you are slowly wasting away with **Consumption** or any sickness, if you have a **Painful Cough** or a **bad Cold**, PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will surely help you. It gives new life and vigor to the feeble and aged, and is a certain cure for **Rheumatism** and **Cholera Infantum. It Has Saved Hundreds of Lives; It May Save Yours.**

If you are feeling miserable don't wait until you are down sick, but use the TONIC to-day. No matter what your disease or symptoms may be, it will give prompt relief.

Remember! PARKER'S GINGER TONIC is not a rum drink but the **Best and Purest Family Medicine** ever made, compounded by a new process, and entirely different from Bitters, ginger preparations and all other Tonics. Try a 50c. bottle. Your druggist can supply you.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

The Best and Most Economical Hair Dressing exquisitely perfumed and perfectly harmless.

Will Always Restore Gray or Faded Hair to its original youthful color and appearance, and is warranted to stop its falling, assist its growth and prevent baldness.

A few applications of the BALSAM will soften the hair, cleanse all dandruff and cure itching and humours of the scalp. Sold by all druggists at *only* 50c.

J. K. WILDMAN,

No. 26 South Third Street.
Philadelphia.

BONDS AND STOCKS
of all kinds bought and sold.

United States Bonds

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ROBERT BELL,
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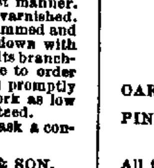

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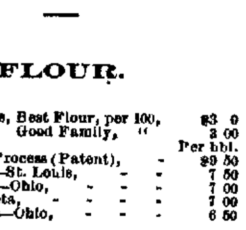

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